

90

Paving the information superhighway since 1911

Science and Technology

CONTROL

AND

LE DE FRANCE CATERING

E DE FRANCE RESTAURA

Ch... ..



100

76-5
9-7

95



100

25

1977

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.

1990



[illegible][illegible]

Special Issue

DESIGN BY ZACK TAYLOR • DAILY PHOTOS BY DEREK FUNG, ELEANOR LEE, LARA DE SALABTRAY, AARON VINEGAR AND ZACK TAYLOR

Amelio's



*Amelio's congratulates the Class of '94
and welcomes back all returning students
in September.*

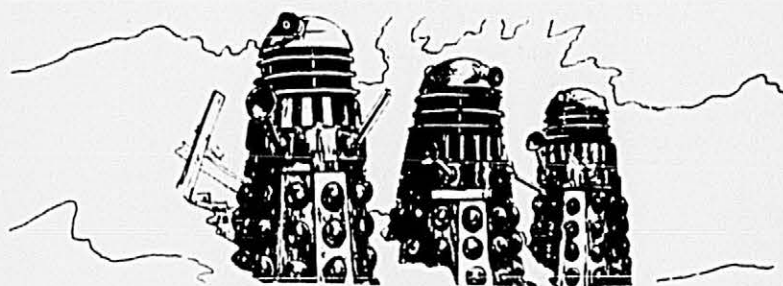
Have a great summer!

*3565 Lorne Ave.
845-8396*

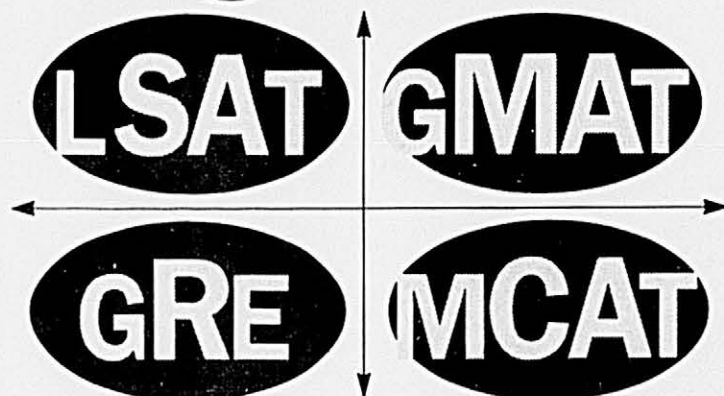
*201 Milton
845-0050*

Not a Chain.

A Locally Owned and Operated Independent.



take **Kaplan** and get
a **higher** score...



More students take Kaplan's courses every
year than any other test prep company's.

Call us today to find out why.

287-1896

KAPLAN

The answer to the test question

**550 Sherbrooke St. W.,
suite 380**

ARE EXAMS **STRESSING You OUT?**

McGill Nightline is open through to the end of finals, so why don't you take a study break and give us a call? We're up when everyone else is sleeping and we love to chat. You can tell us about anything that's on your mind, because Nightline is confidential, anonymous and very open-minded. We also have tons of info: like health books, encyclopedias, the complete works of Shakespeare on disk, restaurant menus, library hours, access to MUSE, McGill phone numbers, and (of course) exam timetables!



**MCGILL
NIGHTLINE
398-6246**

**MCGILL NIGHTLINE IS OPEN SEVEN DAYS A
WEEK FROM 6 PM TO 3 AM AT
398-6246.**

*We've been open for the past ten years and we're still waiting for YOUR call!
Good luck on your exams and best wishes for '93-'94 grads!*

A racial harassment policy for McGill?

Indisputable evidence presented at hearing

BY ROBIN PERELLE

In an attempt to sensitize McGill's administration to the existence of racism on campus, the Subcommittee on Racial Discrimination held a hearing on April 7 to gather evidence of harassment incidents.

The Subcommittee, created in January by the Joint Senate/Board Committee on Equity at McGill, originally solicited written submissions on the problem but soon decided that an open forum would be much more effective. Ultimately, the Subcommittee hopes to demonstrate that an official policy on racial harassment is desperately needed at McGill.

Astrid Jacques testified that she was very surprised to find the university doesn't already have such a policy, especially since several CEGEPs in the Montreal area do. In fact, McGill is one of the only universities in Canada without a policy on racial harassment.

That doesn't mean that we are studying in a racism-free environment.

On the contrary, at least fourteen students came forward to share their encounters with racial harassment on campus.

"The ugliness of racism rears its head quietly at McGill," said Tracey Solomon, a fourth year science student. "There are no cries of 'nigger' or 'Paki', no swastikas painted on building walls. However, it would be wrong and perhaps even dangerous to assume that racism does not exist," she testified.

Indeed, the experiences de-



Subcommittee on Racial Discrimination at the April 7 hearing

scribed on April 7 involved professors from almost every faculty, residence administrators, and even some of the doctors at McGill's health centre.

"I really feel like a minority in the faculty of Law," said Francine Willis, as she pointed out that only six black students are presently enrolled in a faculty of approximately 300. She said the feeling of isolation was further enhanced by the complete lack of professors of colour teaching law at McGill.

Jacques echoed the same complaint pertaining to the African Studies program which has hired no teachers of African descent.

There were also complaints about the University failing to discipline professors accused of making racially insensitive comments in class and showing offensive films promoting stereotypical images.

In fact, many students expressed dissatisfaction with the curriculum and materials used, calling McGill an Anglo-Saxon Eurocentric insti-

tution.

"Professor Senior's history course 'The Rise of Police Institutions in Britain and the Commonwealth' perpetuates institutional racism," claimed History major Ahmer Qadeer as he described the texts as clearly biased, portraying the British as the bearers of civilization to the wild and evil colonies.

As one student said, "it has to be white, western art to be considered art at McGill".

Salman Syed shared his perspective as an international student struggling to deal with racial harassment at McGill. "The biggest fear of an international student is to have your visa revoked, so you don't want to take up any quarrels with any professors," he said. "But international students should know that they have rights too."

Syed suggested the university advise students of their rights, and the procedures available to them, at

"The ugliness of racism rears its head quietly at McGill. There are no cries of 'nigger' or 'Paki', no swastikas painted on building walls. However, it would be wrong... to assume that racism does not exist."
— student testimony at racial harassment hearings.

orientation meetings by distributing literature similar to that now available on the sexual harassment policy.

All of the students testifying at the hearing agreed that any mechanisms presently in place to protect students from racial harassment are obscure, unknown and highly ineffective.

"We certainly need a definitive anti-racism policy at McGill. We need some kind of assurance that our rights will be protected," insisted Soraya Hassanali.

More specifically, Hassanali said she would like to see a policy "whereby some educational and disciplinary action will be put into place."

As Deborah Gomes, a member of the Black Students' Network said, "By implementing a racial harassment policy, McGill University will be showing that they are committed to having a non-sexist, non-racist environment."

PGSS quits President's Council

Forms new umbrella organization

BY ALEX MATHIAS

The Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) has decided to pull out of the President's Council, after attempts to make the body more political have failed. The informal body, which draws together the presidents of all faculty student associations, meets regularly to communicate on issues affecting their constituencies. It is also an important caucus for student representatives in Student Services.

Questions have been raised on all sides whether the President's Council is fulfilling its roles and what those roles exactly are.

PGSS felt that in the past the President's Council has spent too much time discussing social events. Patrick Crowley, the outgoing PGSS president, also objects to the Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) president sitting on the council. The IFC, an off-campus organization which is not recognized by the Students' Society, is an anomaly on the President's Council.

"They are just interested in organizing parties. I don't wish to hear

anything they have to say," Crowley said. "We tried to politicize it this year, but we found out we were wasting our time."

PGSS is instead forming an umbrella organization with MacDonal College Students' Society (MCSS), McGill Association for Continuing Education Students (MACES), and the Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU), which together represent all students at McGill University. The new body, whose tentative name is the McGill Student Council, may also include the Engineering and Management faculty associations.

In this new association, tuition fees and other issues of concern to all McGill students will be discussed.

SSMU has decided to participate in both organizations. They want to increase communications between SSMU and faculty associations through the President's Council and also discuss prominent student issues with the other associations in the new umbrella group.

Mark Luz, outgoing president of

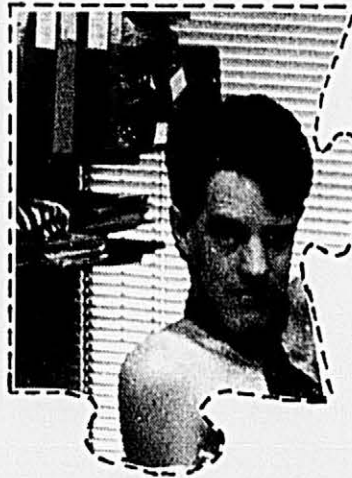
the SSMU, hopes the PGSS will continue on the President's Council. "PGSS came out of its shell this year. They are asserting themselves as a student organization. It is important for this society to have close ties with all the faculties, as well as speak on broader political issues that concern McGill."

Luz said that the President's Council has "lots of potential, but never had a focus." He is hoping this will change for next year.

Engineering Undergraduate Society (EUS) has not yet made a decision whether or not to pull out of the President's Council. They are waiting to see what comes of this umbrella organization.

William Phillipson, this year's EUS president, said that the President's Council "grew a heck of a lot this year, but it still needs a lot of work."

Unlike Crowley, he does see value in having IFC on the Council. Phillipson's position is that fraternities represent one facet of student life, and their opinions should therefore be valued.



IT'S THE ANDREW WORK JIGSAW PUZZLE!

It's EASY!

- 1) cut out the puzzle pieces found in today's McGill Daily
- 2) assemble your own Andrew Work puzzle!

FREE SOFTWARE

Get ClarisWorks™ or Microsoft Works™ free when you purchase a Macintosh computer featured in the *McGill Computer Store* Graduation Promotion.

While quantities last, subject to availability. One free software bundle only per computer purchase. Coupon not needed to claim this offer.

Note: Grad Promo specials are only available to members of the McGill community. Proof of McGill affiliation will be required at time of purchase. Non-graduating students are also eligible for these specials.

\$100 DISCOUNT

Get a \$100 discount when you purchase an LC 475 or LC 575 Grad Promo bundle with a StyleWriter™ II printer. Visit the *McGill Computer Store* for details and to check out our other Grad Promo specials. While quantities last. Coupon not needed to claim this offer.

Note: Grad Promo specials are only available to members of the McGill community. Proof of McGill affiliation will be required at time of purchase. Non-graduating students are also eligible for these specials.

\$100 discount based on: \$30 off a StyleWriter II offered during the Promo, as well as an additional \$70 off when a bundle is purchased.

\$250 DISCOUNT

Get a \$250 discount when you purchase an LC 475 or LC 575 Grad Promo bundle with a Personal LaserWriter® 300 printer. Visit the *McGill Computer Store* for details and to check out our other Grad Promo specials. While quantities last. Coupon not needed to claim this offer.

Note: Grad Promo specials are only available to members of the McGill community. Proof of McGill affiliation will be required at time of purchase. Non-graduating students are also eligible for these specials.

\$250 discount based on: \$100 off a LaserWriter 300 offered during the Promo, as well as an additional \$150 off when a bundle is purchased.

The McGill Computer Store Graduation Promotion

If you are graduating this term, this could be your last chance to take advantage of special educational pricing on Apple® Macintosh™ computers.

As a way of congratulating you for the hard work you have put in this term, the *McGill Computer Store* is offering additional discounts on selected Macintosh products.

For a limited time only, you can receive up to \$250 off a complete Macintosh computer bundle! Not only that, but we will also provide you with selected productivity software free (For a total value of over \$300). So you can be working on those last few papers virtually right out of the box!

So don't let this opportunity pass you by. For members of the McGill community, these specials are *only* available at the *McGill Computer Store*. So visit us today for more details (and to check out the many other in-store grad promo specials!). We are located in Room 106 on the first floor of Burnside Hall.



Authorized
Higher Education Reseller

MCS
McGill Computer Store

McGill Computer Store

Burnside Hall, Room 106 Phone: 398-5025 Fax: 398-5185

Note: Grad Promo specials are *only* available to members of the McGill community. Proof of McGill affiliation will be required at time of purchase. Non-graduating students are also eligible for these specials.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY BRIEFS

The newly elected 1994/95 Students' Council had its first meeting of the year last Friday. Extracts from executives' "summer projects" lists, which detail main goals for the year, are presented below. Executives, who are expected to work full-time over the summer, are paid nearly \$7/h to work for you. So you might want to have some say in what they do.

President

"(Councillors are urged to) talk with (their) constituents to help determine goals and objectives that the 1994/95 Council and Executive should consider," writes Sevag Yeghoyan, the new Students' Society president, in his opening report to Council.

The next 12 months are predicted to be "extremely interesting as we take full control of and map out the route that the Students' Society of McGill shall follow," he writes.

Projects he hopes to work on include a used book exchange, ghetto safety, the preparation of an anti-calendar, and an exam-test bank which would be used to generate revenues for the Students' Society.

The president also hopes to work on the proposed Copy centre. "I will closely monitor this operation to make certain that it will not have any negative effects on the operation of Copies EUS," he writes. The president can be reached at 398-6801.

Vp internal

Summer projects for the vp internal include improving communication and streamlining services offered to clubs.

"I will be working with a couple of recruits to begin publication of a monthly *Student Leader Bulletin*, to be sent to Faculty and department associations, floor fellows, team and club leaders and other students active in campus life," writes Cornell Wright, returning for his second term in this position.

Wright also intends to serve on the Finance Management Committee (FMC) during the summer. The FMC prepares Students' Society's budget, and is one of the most powerful committees in the society. Recommendations coming out of the FMC are usually passed without major modifications in the Students' Council.

"The vp internal's perspective on SSMU matters tend to be rather important to that committee's discussions, especially during the summer," Wright noted. Over \$40 000 of Students' Society money is usually spent on internal events before Council even sees the budget in October.

Nearly as much money has typically been spent on Welcome Week as on all clubs which receive funding from the Students' Society. The vp internal is responsible for the coordination of the most expensive portfolio in the Students' Society.

This vp can be reached at 398-6799.

Vp university affairs

Jen Small plans to prepare to fight the proposed changes to the Code of Students' Rights, which were recently reviewed by the University Senate. "I will be lobbying (non-student) senators during the summer to build up support," she writes.

Following the failure of recent efforts to get University support for improved access to daycare for students, she intends to "discuss the need for improved services with the other student groups on campus."

With regard to the battle to get a racial harassment policy passed by the University, she noted, "The equity sub-committee on race relations is presently hearing testimony from students, academic and non-academic staff. This should lead to the development of a racial harassment policy at McGill." Getting progressive policy changes in McGill has been notoriously difficult, so she may need some help. For details on the hearing, see *The Daily* coverage elsewhere in this issue.

She also intends to review changes regarding pass/fail courses, the preparation of a course evaluation handbook, and to pressure the University to act on recommendations from the Commission Francophone.

Give her a call at 398-6797.

Written reports from Nick Benedict (vp external, 398-6798) and Paul Johnson (vp finance, 398-6802) could not be obtained before *The Daily* went to print.

— Jason Prince

The new face of colonialism

In a recent editorial of the India-based publication *Pioneer*, the editors attacked the recent round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks as "the greatest triumph [for Western nations] in five centuries of imperial conquest, and apparently without bloodshed."

The editorial argued that developing countries in the southern hemisphere are now being forced to increasingly "auto-colonize" their interests through agreements like GATT.

"To auto-colonize means to impose on one's own country an economic model imported from elsewhere that is not in the interests of the majority of the people," they said. "Of course, auto-colonialism is accompanied by an impressive rhetoric — 'liberal', 'efficiency', 'upgrading of technology'," they added.

"The truth emerges when the government says: 'We have no choice but to be part of the global trading system.' To have no choice is to be unfree."

The editors referred to a recent World Bank report which admitted that agricultural employment can not keep pace with the increasing number of rural poor. They explained that situations like this have meant the destruction of many traditional livelihoods, causing rural dwellers to move to urban slums.

Over the past week, hundreds of thousands of Indian citizens have rioted in the streets against the Indian government's compliance with the terms of GATT.

—World Press Review, April 1994

US still funding Israeli settlers

Recently, it was revealed that US President Bill Clinton has channelled US-guaranteed funds into building new settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories. This has raised questions as to the American government's objectivity in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

When a US State Department spokesperson, Christine Shelly, was asked about the seemingly unannounced policies towards the settlers, she said:

"I think our position on settlements is well-known...we do...also, from time to time, get those questions as well...I can refer you to, you know, to probably to previous statements by officials on that. But I don't have anything-you know, I mean, you know, our-I think-I don't have-you know, I-we-usually we try to have, you know, a little bit of something on that...our position-that on the settlements that it's the Palestinians and Israelis have agreed that the final status negotiations will cover these issues and, you know, that's-that's also our view."

—Middle East International, April 1 1994

IMF increasing social inequality in Senegal

A sharp rise in prices in Senegal over the past few weeks has put food out of reach for most ordinary citizens in major cities like the capital, Dakar. Reports indicate a 30 per cent increase.

Critics are blaming organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which has insisted on keeping the inflation rate below 40 per cent. This has hurt Senegal's exports in the short-term, increasing the West African nation's dependence on foreign imports of food and staples like rice, sugar, and cooking oil.

The rising rate of inflation and increasing poverty associated with it, have caused social unrest in Dakar and other parts of the country, causing the deaths of eight people in recent riots.

—New African, April 1994

Tensions mounting between Russia and Ukraine

The election of pro-Russian parliamentarian, Yuri Meshkov, in the recent Ukrainian elections has raised fears of another Bosnia-style conflict in the Black Sea peninsula.

Meshkov was elected in Crimea on a platform of re-uniting the peninsula with Russia. Internal distaste for the Ukrainian government has heightened since the dissolution of the former Soviet Union. The Ukraine economy has been in steady decline, since that time, and inflation is reported at about 90 per cent/month.

Crimea was put under Ukrainian administration in 1954 by former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. Many Crimeans still align themselves with Russia, as a result.

The tension has raised fears of a regional struggle between Russia and the Ukraine. Dmitri Pavlychko, head of the foreign relations committee of the Ukraine, warned recently, "If it comes to a conflict, we will fight — if necessary with atomic bombs."

—World Press Review, April 1994

**Give
yourself**



2020 University
(Food Court)

• 6:30 to 11:00 am •

Coffee & muffin

Full Breakfast

• 11:00 am on •

Caesar-Chef-Garden
or Tuna

99¢
\$1.99

\$1.99

Buy a fresh baked
muffin, cookie or cake
and get a medium

coffee
FREE!

Valid upon presentation of this coupon
until May 31st, 1994



2020 University
(Food Court)

**VECTOR SUMMER
WORK**
Marketing Canada Ltd. ★

Full & Part Time Positions Available

Gain Valuable Resumé Experience

Advancement Opportunities

\$9,000 in Scholarships Available

Positive Team Atmosphere

\$11.00
TO
START

FOR INTERVIEW DETAILS CALL:

• WEST ISLAND •

697-2988

• MONTREAL •

731-0335

FOR OTHER LOCATIONS CALL:

1-800-387-4659

Restaurant

**McGILL
PIZZA**

BUY 1 PIZZA
ANY SIZE

&

GET THE
SECOND ONE
FOR HALF THE
PRICE!

NO TAXES
FREE DELIVERY

845-8011

845-8382

625 Milton

7 days • 11 a.m. - 11:45 p.m.

COMMENT

McGill: A police state?

...Jane always tried to be a good citizen. But everything was ruined that one day when they entered her office, seizing files, searching through her computer account and charged her with being a "threat to the integrity of the community." The subsequent trial was a farce; she was guilty until proven innocent. Illegally obtained evidence, violations of basic rights to privacy and no chance of appeal as she was convicted and her life destroyed.

Protest was futile.

"We can without permission enter any office or home and plow through whatever we please," chuckled the goateed administrator...

An Orwellian vision of the future? Military dictatorship? A bad movie plot? Or McGill 1994?

The above scene could well happen at McGill if Irwin Gopnik, Dean of Students, has his way. At last Wednesday's Senate meeting, Gopnik proposed revisions to the code of student conduct. Revisions which show some of the most draconian attitudes of the McGill administration.

The code of student conduct governs what is and what is not good behaviour for students, and outlines the procedures for hearings when a student is charged with an offence.

Some of the proposed revisions to the code include:

- Eliminating the confidentiality of communications made through the university's computer system, including electronic mail.

- Allowing administrators to use illegally obtained evidence during hearings.

- In cases of plagiarism the student would be presumed guilty notwithstanding Article 22 of the Charter of Student Rights which states that a student is innocent until proven guilty.

- A student could be suspended for up to 30 days on the whim of the Dean of Students (an increase of 15 days) before the student could appeal the decision.

- A student cannot have a lawyer present during the hearings.

These changes are in violation of our legally established right to privacy, as well as contradicting the Charter of Students' Rights.

Section 1 of the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms section of the Charter states that "Every student enjoys within the University all rights and freedoms recognized by law."

Rights and freedoms recognized by law include the Québec charter of human rights, which states that everyone has a right to privacy (violated by McGill's insistence on the right to search private computer accounts), and that illegally obtained evidence is not admissible.

The proposed code is coming up for debate at Senate in the fall. The university community must choose whether we will be governed through a climate of fear, or strive to live in a community which respects basic human rights.

Jason Prince, Dave Ley, Max Francisco, Kristin Andrews, Liz Unna, Melanie Newton, Thomas White

LETTERS

Thanks for the votes

To the Daily:

A message to graduate students from Charles Hooge:

I would like to thank all those students who voted for me. I am eager to meet and thank each one of you personally. (Perhaps Friday night at TH?) While 41% of the vote is not enough for me to assume the role of VP Internal, it is more than enough to send a clear message to the PGSS executive and council: make TH, what it is supposed to be, our recreation center. Moreover, we should not be surprised to see the policies we supported being implemented in the coming year. The current and future VP-Internal should understand

that *fun* is not a dirty word, but it is her job! Finally, don't think your vote was wasted. Be encouraged and take our message to your departmental representatives to the PGSS council and to the PGSS executive. Once again, thank you all for your support.

Charles Hooge
(charles@physics.mcgill.ca)

We'll miss you, Professor Arel

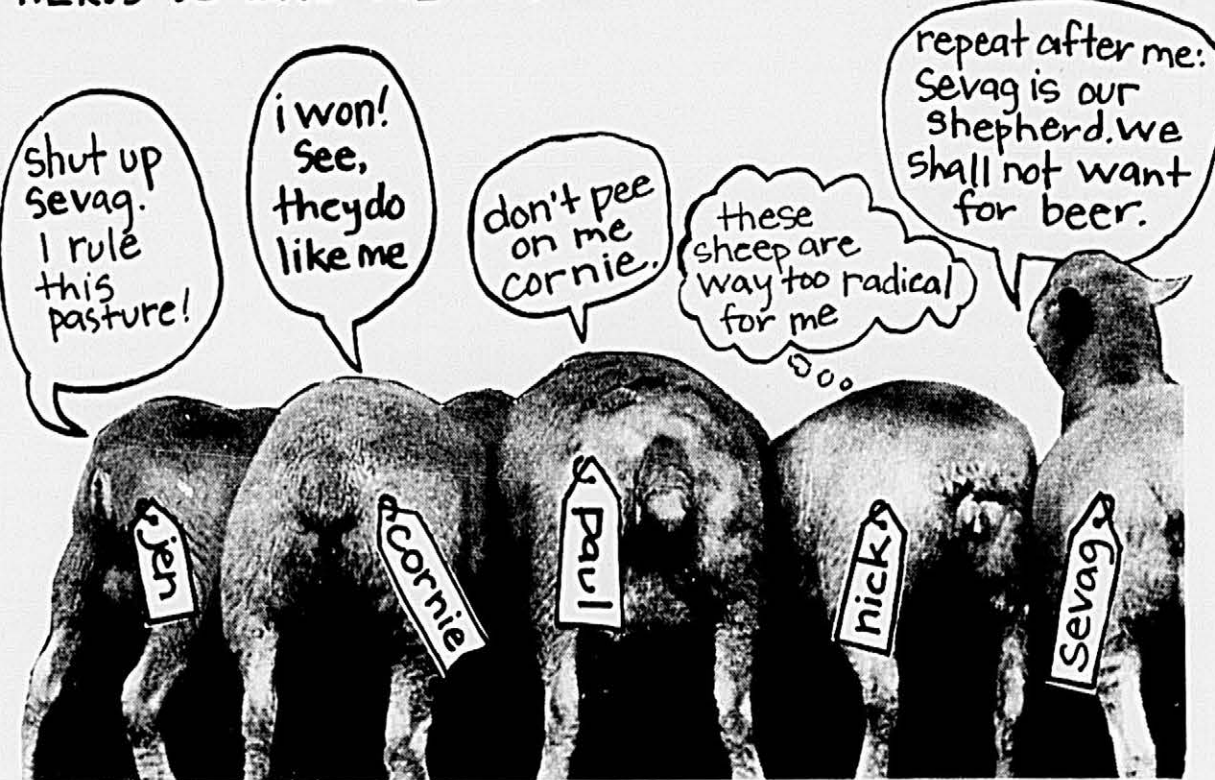
To the Daily:

We have recently become aware of the fact that Professor Arel of the Polit-

continued on page ??

1994-95 SSMU EXECUTIVE

HERDS US INTO THE FUTURE



HYDE PARK

Pixels at an Exhibition

An opinion by Edward Antoniu

Almost one month has already flown since then. But I can still remember 75 booths that could have driven one mad. The South Hall of Place Bonaventure had been hosting the fourth edition of Micro Expo, March 18-20, 1994.

At that time, I knew several people who had chosen not to attend this major computer show. Just to preserve their mental health. If I myself was not among them, this was because I attended the Expo as a staff member of the MSR Foundation for Special Causes. Which does not necessarily involve that I'm still sane.

Of course, the sacred monsters of the computer market were major attractions for the visitors. Virtual reality applications also enjoyed large scale interest. Therein, kids of four, and over, became parts of various dynamic landscapes. But I bet that the best educational shareware

of this show was provided by war-games performed on large screens.

As for our team, the aim was to gain interest in, and, why not? computer support for, a multimedia project to help dyslexic people. Whether the original goal was accomplished, it still remains to be seen. But at least we toured ourselves the Expo.

Thereby, I discovered some very interesting booths. They had nothing particularly to do with a computer show. Only scarcely could one find any computer stuff on their desks. Boy, and those booths were not that crowded inside as ours was!

It seems to me that the ones who simply assaulted the Expo, on its very first day, included the genuine hackers. Whereas the exhibition looked more like a promenade (thank you, Mussorgsky!) during its second day. It is not accurate,

however, for me to extend this evaluation to the third day as well. Because I did not refrain from taking a necessary break for some hours. Thus, I attended my very first St. Patrick's Parade since I have been here.

When it all was over, everyone concurrently acted to dismember and pack everything that had been the show. My head was still tormented with images of the vivid life therein. I was wondering what kind of an Expo would be the next one.

But for me, this one was not the crucial query, however. It was rather "what to do next?" One cannot be a volunteer, as I had been with MSR, for one's lifetime. Obviously, once the Micro Expo finished, I was not to look anymore for Carol from MC3 Library. Just to share a cigar & coffee break, and some bla-bla-bla impressions.

ERRATUM

On page 5 of the final Culture Issue (Temporary Settlers: A Critical Look at Tourism), in the comment entitled "Whose Paradise Is This Anyway?", we accidentally attributed the practice of using dogs to chase Arabs off the beaches to Jerusalem. This is done in Tunisia, not Jerusalem. And anyway, there are no beaches in Jerusalem, since it's landlocked.

Thanks to all those who contributed to the final issue:

Chris Sheridan, Dave Ley, David Kennedy, Thomas White, Derek Fung, Robin Perelle, Jason Prince, Alex Mathias, Tien Lee, Katrina Abarcar, Mark Marshall, Gillian Donald, Peter Graefe, Minelle D'Souza, Nicolas "purdy boy" Purdon, Judith Prince, Peter King, Brian Sarwer-Foner, Baiba Vilks, Valérie Jodoin-Keaton, Chantelle Clements, François Lizotte, Thomas Lavier, Frédéric Laurin, Emmanuelle Latraverse, Makram Farès, Nicky Adle, Laure Neuville

SINCE 1911
Vol. 83 No. 91

All contents ©1994 Daily Publications Society. All rights reserved. The content of this newspaper is the responsibility of the McGill Daily and

does not necessarily represent the views of McGill University or the Students' Society of McGill University. Products or companies advertised in this newspaper are not necessarily endorsed by the Daily staff. Printed by Interhuf Developments Inc., Montréal, Québec. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, Presse étudiante du Québec, Publi-Peq and CampusPlus. Printed on 20% recycled paper. ISSN 1192-4608

Editorial Offices:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, Qc.,
room B-03, H3A 1X9

Business & Advertising Office:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, Qc.,
room B-17, H3A 1X9

editorial: (514) 398-6784
business/advertising: (514) 398-6790
fax: (514) 398-8318

co-ordinating editor: Dave Ley
co-ordinating news editor: Kristin Andrews
news editors: Liz Unna, Damien Stodola
culture editors: Melanie Newton, Pat Harewood
features editor: Dave Austin
layout & design co-ordinators:
Kristen Peterson, Jason Ridgley
daily français: Vannina Maestracci
photo editor: Marie-Louise Gariépy
liaison editor: Zack Taylor
sports editor: Hasan Karrar



business manager: Marian Schrier
assistant business manager: Jo-Anne Pickel
advertising managers: Boris Shedov, Letty Matteo
advertising layout & design: Robert Costain

THE MCGILL DAILY

U of T profs slam McGill's search policy

By ANNETTA SOMAR

TORONTO (CUP) — Officials at the University of Toronto say McGill's controversial right to access policy is extreme.

A recent McGill memo from its legal advisor, Reynald Mercille, states that university officials have the right to access all material on its property including "mail, closed briefcases, or similar containers." It also stated that, in certain cases, a professor's home could be searched.

University of Toronto vice-provost David Cook says the McGill policy is totally contrary to U of T's.

"Our policy protects the freedoms of the individual. Faculty members have some protection relating to personnel files just as students have", stated Cook.

McGill's policy stipulates that "specific permission" is not required in order to do a search. Cook said that was not the case at U of T.

"A legal cause is necessary to ac-

cess an academic's office to be granted", said Cook.

The policy also allows for the removal of contents and furniture out of an office or off university property without specific permission. Graham said this would be unacceptable.

"Seizing personal effects could not be carried out without a court order", said Graham.

"Our policy is nothing like McGill's and it never will be", he added.

John Malcom, president of the University of Toronto Staff Association, agreed that the policy

sounds extreme.

"I've never heard of anything like that at any university", said Malcom.

François Tavenas, McGill's Vice-principal of planning and resources stated at the March 9th Senate meeting that Mercille's memo was not necessarily McGill's policy. He did however, say that it was within McGill's power to use these rights to access.

"I've never heard of anything like that at any university"

— John Malcom, president of the University of Toronto Staff Association.

How safe is your sex?

McGill students take AIDS survey

Last month, students administered a questionnaire on AIDS awareness and safe sex behaviour at McGill. The results might surprise you. Read on.

Number of people who responded: 1232 (716 women, 516 men)

Percentage of respondents who know they are HIV positive: 2 (That's 25 people)

Of those who are HIV positive, percentage which are men: 0

Of those who are HIV positive, percentage which are straight women: 100

Percentage of respondents who don't know their HIV status: 43

Percentage of respondents who went for an HIV test but were told "not to worry" and were discouraged from taking the test: 10

People who say they practice safe sex and have never used a condom: 41%

People who say they practice safe sex and don't know the HIV status of their previous partners: 35%

Women who engage in anal sex: 30%

Straight men who engage in anal sex: 25%

Of the straight men who have anal sex, percentage who never or rarely use a condom: 45

Of the gay men who have anal sex, percentage who always or mostly use a condom: 90

Reasons for not using a condom, in order:

1. Having sex with a regular partner (or) She was on the pill
2. The sex was too exciting

New Daily editorial collective

The following people will be the editorial board of the Daily for the 1994-95 academic year.

Coordinating editor:

Melanie Newton

Coordinating news editor:

Damion Stodola

News editors: Pat Harewood,

Cherie Payne, Jason Prince

Culture editors: Ahmer Qadeer,

Jeanna Steele

Daily français: Marie-Louise

Gariépy, Thomas Lavier

Science editor: Max Francisco

Photo editor: Derek Fung

Layout and design

coordinators: Jason Ridgeley,

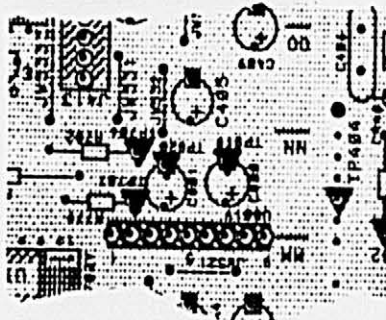
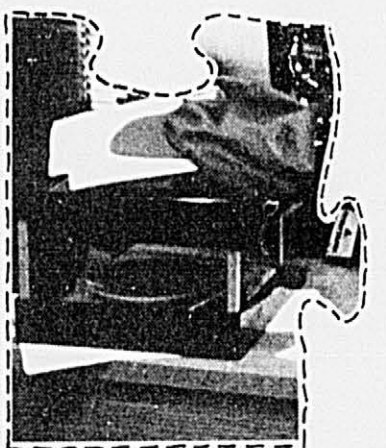
Kristin Andrews

National Affairs Liaison editor:

Dave Austin

Features editor:

Marie-Josée Johnston



MOVING & STORAGE



Closed van or truck.
Local and long distance.
Toronto - Vancouver (wkly)
NY - Fla. (USA)
7 days - 24 hours.
CHEAP

Steve
735-8148

Train to be a TEACHER in Great Britain!

Ministry approved courses in U.K. Universities

For more information, contact:

TEACH

Phone 1-905-388-7158
Fax 1-905-383-7770



Centre de Copies C.L. Inc.

"Put some colour in your documents"

We use: XEROX Majestik 5765

- Quick/Same day photocopying service
- XEROX 5090 high speed copier (135 copies min.)
- Consistent quality/binding available
- Reproductions up to 17"x22"

We assemble and collate course package material for Professors at great rates!

2050 Mansfield (corner President Kennedy) • 982-0202

laurie anderson

an evening of readings from her new book

"stories from the nerve bible"

QUINZAINÉ
de MONTREAL

sunday
april 24 - 8:00pm
théâtre olympia
tickets \$27.50 on sale at the olympia
admission or call 790-1245 (+service charge)



DKD
Cards

American Express cardmembers for choice seating mention Front of The Line. Call the American Express Rewards Hotline: 1 800 668-2639

ATTENTION STUDENTS

SAVE UP TO 33 1/3%*
ON SUMMER STORAGE
OF YOUR BELONGINGS



* Applicable for the first three renting months.
Reservation must be made before May 15th 1994.

CALL ROBERT,
OUR MANAGER.

- Safe • Monthly rates
- Low "students" rates

ENTREPOSAGE DOMESTIK

Downtown Montreal

255, Shannon

STCUM/Bus route #107

Near Ottawa - Peel, behind the Brasserie O'Keefe

954-1833

Events

•Shawn Phillips benefit concert for literacy. Tuesday April 19, 20h, Concordia Hall Building, Main Auditorium, H110. Tickets \$10 students, \$15 non-students, advance sales call 398-5100. Sponsored by McGill Students for Literacy, Concordia Students for Literacy, Des étudiantes et étudiants alphabétiseurs UQAM, Frontier College.

•Two Days to Save the Planet... A weekend conference on Social Ecology and Municipal Democracy sponsored by QPIRG. Key-note address Murray Bookchin. May 7 and 8 at Concordia University. Call 848-7585 for more info.

•Espace Tangente. Suzanne Miller and Allan Pavo in the series Des Majeurs, April 21-24. Call 525-1860 for info.

•Department of Community Organization of the CLSC René-Cassin invites you to a seminar with Graeme Decarie. April 18, 9h30-11h30 at 5800 Cavendish, 6th floor.

•Flea Market on Saturday May 14 to benefit St Monica's Scouts Canada Cubs. Call 485-3590 for info.

•McGill Choral Society presents Carl Orff's Carmina Burana as well as selections from Jesus Christ Superstar. Saturday April 16 at 20h at Mary Queen of the World Cathedral. \$15 adults, \$7 students, \$30 reserved seating (limited). All proceeds benefit McGill AIDS Center and the Farha Foundation. Tickets on sale at Sadie's. Call 937-4227 for info.

•Le fondamentalisme et les droits démocratiques des femmes, the Indian context — June 17, 18, 19 at Dawson College. Organized by CERAS, Centre d'Études et de Ressources sur l'Asie du Sud. Call 982-6616 for info.

•Zhané, live in concert, performing their number one hits "Hey, Mr. DJ!" and "Groove Thang", Thursday, May 12, at the Dome, 32 Ste. Catherine E. (Métro St. Laurent). Special invitation to MCA recording artist DA Freshmen, music by DJ Kurtis C. Tickets are \$15 in advance, on sale at Admissions (790-1245).

LOONTIES

SUPER WEEK-END SPECIALS

Pitchers \$7.50 - 2 for 1 Mixed Drinks
Pool Tables & Giant Screen
Every Night Specials with D.J.'s



4175 St-Lawrence
ou 6 Rachel East
Tel.: 843-6843



The Ultimate Cut at L'Ultime Coiffure

The Luxury Junior Cut for only

for **\$20 men** tax included
students only **\$25 women**

878-3496



1010 de la Gauchetière,
corner Peel
(in the Château Champlain)

CONTACT LENSES



IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

(on most prescriptions)

FROM \$90

visual examination, OHIP accepted
glasses in 24 hrs. on most prescriptions

Goldstein & Goldstein Optometrists
1102 de Maisonneuve W. (next to Peel Pub)
844-3997 or 844-3248

Special consideration given to McGill students & staff

SUN, SURF AND SEX OR

MY SUMMER AS A SWIM INSTRUCTOR

Camp Kinneret, a summer camp for 8-15 year olds near Mont Tremblant in the Laurentian mountains, is looking for two, qualified, experienced swim instructors to join its waterfront team. The camp session (for staff) runs from June 26 to August 19. For more details, contact Tina Ornstein at 735-3167

AU 2ième COIFFURE ESTHÉTIQUE

NEW ESTHETIQUE SERVICES



Specials For McGill Students ALL YEAR!

Shampoo, Cut & Style

Men: \$13
Women: \$18/20

Perm or Modelling

Women or
Men from \$25



Facials, leg waxing, pedicure, manicure.
20% off for students.

843-6268
Closed Mondays

3414 Parc Ave., 2nd floor,
suite 220 (corner Sherbrooke)

GRADUATION Announcements

University graduation announcements are now being accepted for a special feature appearing in The Gazette on Sunday, June 12.



Brown, Robert: Bachelor of Arts, McGill University. Best wishes for your continued success from the whole family. Congratulations!

ANNOUNCEMENT WITH PHOTOGRAPH:
\$55.00 for photograph (black and white preferred), plus \$1 per word. Plus GST & PST.

ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY:
\$1 per word (plus GST & PST).

DEADLINE:
12 noon, Wednesday, June 1

Please type or print your announcement clearly, together with your billing address and daytime phone number. Mail to The Gazette, 250 St. Antoine Street W., Montreal, Que. H2Y 3R7, (Att: Sandi, Advertising). Or fax to 987-2323 - Att: Sandi.

For more information, call
between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.,
Monday to Friday.

987-2334

The Gazette

Master School of Bartending



Student Promotion

SAVE \$100.00

Become a Bartender
in less than 1 week for only
\$98.00 (18 hr. course)*

- 3-5 day crash course
- Courses offered in both English & French
- Certified - internationally recognized
- Job placement service
- Travel the world while tending bar

Evening Courses - May 2nd
Saturday Courses - May 28th

For more info,
Call: (514) 849-2828

*Discount applicable upon presentation of student
I.D. & this coupon!

Offer expires June 30th, 1994.

ALFRED ADLER INSTITUTE

Weekend College in Montreal

EARN YOUR MASTERS
DEGREE IN:

- Counselling Psychology
- Marriage & Family Counselling
- Substance Abuse Counselling
- Classroom Psychology

STUDENT LOANS AVAILABLE

INFORMATION

731-5675

A.A.I.Q. 4947 GROSVENOR
MONTREAL, Qc H3W 2M2
Affiliated with Adler School of Prof.
Psychology, Chicago

No greater threat than success

The untold story of the US invasion of Grenada

BY DAVID KENNEDY

On October 25, 1983, the American Government launched a massive attack on Grenada. This tiny Caribbean country had a population of 100 000 people, no sizable army, and little US investment.

The threat? Grenada was the first English-speaking country in modern times to establish popular power by revolutionary means. The coming to power of the populist New Jewel Movement (NJM) in 1979 sent a message of self-determination that the imperial powers would rather not see.

Leonard Wharwood, a former Grenadian ambassador and a player in the Revolution came to McGill last Wednesday to spell it out: "The United States saw Grenada as an example to the Caribbean, to the world, that if a small country can take its destiny into its own hands — imagine the inspiration it can give."

The revolutionary NJM was in power for only three years before the American invasion, but as Wharwood outlined, their achievements were impressive.

Having successfully overthrown the three-decade regime under Eric Gairy, the NJM was met with overwhelming public approval. Fully one-quarter of Grenada's population attended the inauguration rally of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). Twenty per cent of Grenadian women were active in one of 170 women's organizations.

Economic practices that had been enriching former colonial powers were scrapped, and trade was geared to provide for an impoverished Grenadian public. Grenada stopped importing salted fish from Canada, for example, and developed a fish export market of its own.

In building international relations, Grenadian leaders were seeking to break from the imperialist tendencies that dictated the affairs of other Caribbean countries. "We were one people, yet we weren't even talking to each other because colonialism told us that we have to stay by ourselves," Wharwood said.

"If we were talking to them, we could unite, we could find out what was happening." Important relations grew with Haiti, Cuba, Venezuela, the European community, and the (then) Soviet Union.

Grenada's promise began to attract modest attention on the world stage. Although US hostility was important in preventing the progressive reforms attempted by Michael Manley's government in Jamaica, similar attempts aimed at Grenada through trade intervention and media campaigns failed for the most part. Even the Word

Bank conceded that Grenada's dynamism led to growth without falling into the cycles of debt dependency endemic to Caribbean countries.

Within Grenada, unemployment had plunged to 14 per cent from an alleged 49 per cent, while Parish literacy groups were making a considerable impact. A centralized house-building program had created decent housing for about 15 per cent of the people who needed it, said Wharwood.

To the new Reagan government, this was cause for alarm. In March, 1983 Reagan informed the American public that Grenada was a threat to US security. Plans by Britain and Grenada to boost foreign exchange by building an airport were seen by Reagan as a ploy to establish a Soviet air base.

"The United States went out if its way sending delegations to cut us off at every point, and was playing up our ties with the different socialist countries," Wharwood added.

Although he suggests that Grenada was "able to outdance" mounting US hostility, Wharwood said that it added considerable stress to an already overworked government. Before long, a series of intrigues began to unravel the party. Eventually, rising public expectations and

diminishing means led to sagging popular support.

A factional dispute within the party escalated to the house arrest of Chairman Maurice Bishop. Although there is no doubt about American Central Intelligence Agency participation at the time, a sudden protest led to a quarrel and Bishop's assassination. These circumstances provided an opportunity for the American invasion of Grenada — which had been rehearsed by the US forces in mock invasions of "Amber and the Amberines" — and the implanting of a government friendly to the US.

In a hasty series of court cases, members of the People's Revolutionary Government were imprisoned, where they remain today.

After the invasion, the Psychological Warfare Department of the US Armed Forces proceeded to establish a program designed to make the population conclude that the Grenada Revolution was a negative experience that should never again be attempted. Grenadian media was seized at the time of the invasion.

"There have been no serious investigations into what has really happened," said Wharwood.



Leonard Wharwood

According to Richard Hart, a Grenadian who served as advisor to the PRG, the psychological warfare experts are hoping to "revive the feelings of inferiority which the Revolution had taught the people to overcome and to prepare them mentally for a future of subservience to US imperialism." This program has included torture of imprisoned leaders, and the US refusal to return the body of slain leader Maurice Bishop to Grenada.

Most key members of the New Jewel Movement remain in prison without legal recourse. Phyllis

Coard, who built the National Women's Organization from 60 to 8000 women, has suffered severe mental damage as a result of total isolation for four years in prison.

"Who killed Maurice Bishop?" Leonard Wharwood mused aloud last Wednesday. Nobody seems to know. But as Wharwood's discussion made clear, with the revolution overshadowed by more than a decade of subservience to American interests, the challenge facing Grenada is to keep the memory of the uprising alive and its ideals intact.

The EXAM DROP-IN will be open from April 11 to 28, Monday through Thursday, 1-4 pm. Pick up tips on how to cope with stress, insomnia or depression. Get information on how to prepare for an exam. Located in Redpath Library (Rm. 07), to the right of the main entrance. Sponsored by McGill Chaplaincy Service.

Department of English

Prizes and Awards

The Kay MacIver Memorial Prize, worth \$275, for the best English essay by an undergraduate on a subject in the field of English Canadian or French Canadian literature, to be nominated by instructors.

CREATIVE WRITING

The MONA ADILMAN PRIZE IN POETRY, worth \$650—or \$325 for two students, is open to undergraduate or graduate students registered in the Faculty of Arts for the best poem or group of poems relating to ecological or environmental concerns.

The CLARK LEWIS MEMORIAL PRIZE, worth \$250, is open to major or honours students in the Department of English. The prize is awarded annually or from time to time for original plays staged in the course of the academic year.

The CHESTER MACNAGHTEN PRIZES IN CREATIVE WRITING (two prizes, one of \$500 and another of \$350) are open to undergraduate students of the University for the best piece of creative writing in English, i.e. a story, a play, a poem, an essay, etc. Printed compositions are ineligible if they have been published before April 13, 1994. The competition is restricted to students who have not previously won the First Prize.

The PETERSON MEMORIAL PRIZE, worth \$1,500, is open to undergraduate or graduate students registered in a degree program in the Department of English.

The LIONEL SHAPIRO AWARDS FOR CREATIVE WRITING, three prizes of \$1,000 each, to be distributed if possible among the genres of poetry, fiction, screen writing and playwrighting. Each prize to be awarded on the recommendation of the Department of English to students in the final year of the B.A. course who have demonstrated outstanding talent. (A note from your academic adviser verifying you will have completed your program requirements and the minimum credits required by the Faculty of Arts (by April 1994) MUST accompany your submission.)

Forms to be completed (for the creative writing prizes and awards) are available in the Department of English General Office, Arts 155. Submissions must be in duplicate.

DEADLINE: Wednesday, April 13, 1994

Library Fines

Effective June 1, 1994, in order to save postage costs, and cut down on paper waste, bills for library fines will be mailed only when the amount owing to one library is at least \$10.

Borrowing privileges are automatically suspended once the amount owed across the McGill Library System reaches \$10. Library patrons can check the status of their bill and fine records at the Circulation Desk of any automated library.

COMPUTEREASE

Edwina Reich M.Sc.

1650A SHERBROOKE WEST

933-2368

POWER SURGE!

Vesa AMD 486DX2-50

4MB of RAM

425MB Hard Disk

LocalBus Video Card

15" Non-Interlaced MONITOR

MS-DOS 6.2

Mouse

\$1899⁰⁰



THOMAS WHITE



VALERIE JODOIN-KEATON



BAIBA VILKS

Daily



DAVID KENNEDY



DEREK FUNG



DEREK FUNG



THOMAS WHITE

Exposures:

1993-94



CHANTELLE CLEMENTS

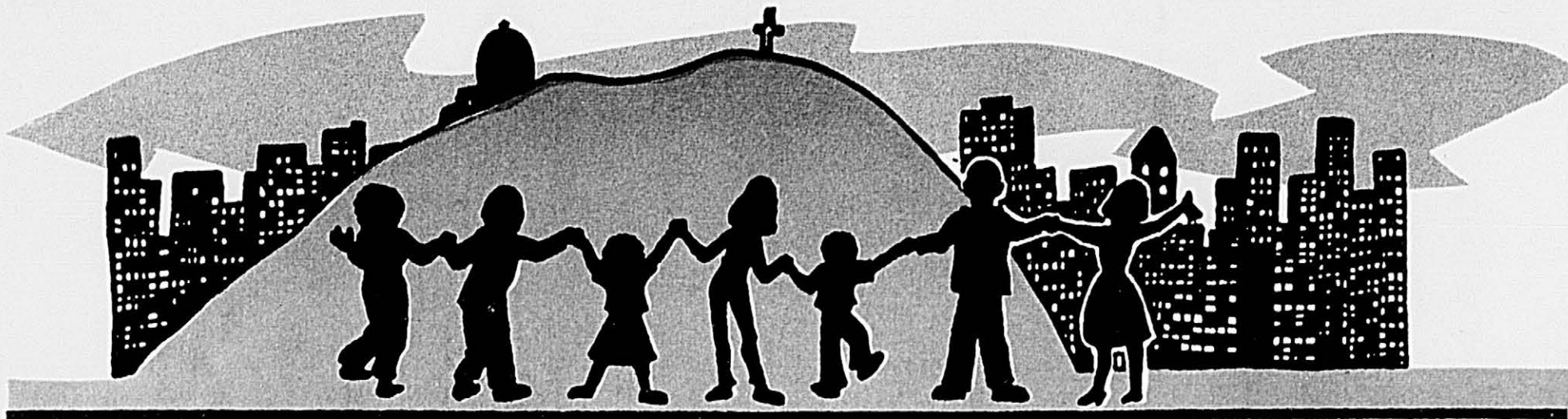
MARIE-LOUISE GARIEPY



MARIE-LOUISE GARIEPY



BURNED BY
FEE HIKE:
NEED \$ TO
BUY BOOKS.



Demonstrating for Jesus across the world

Montréal prepares to join the "March for Jesus"

BY TIEN LEE

Grumble, grumble, gripe, discussion, action, voice, demonstration. When problems of injustice seem irreconcilable, the most public thing to do is to gather together dissenters to somehow voice the "cause."

But, what happens when the "cause" is a person? Say, Jesus Christ?

Thousands of "revolutionaries" are expected to join the "March for Jesus" on June 25 this summer in Montréal. The march is part of a global event called the "Day to Change the World." On this day, people in

cities all over Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America will come together to sing praises and shout prayers to publicly proclaim their faith to one person, Jesus Christ.

With all the divisions between churches today over social issues and the basic tenets of Christianity, the march will hopefully shed some light on how Christians are to function in the world.

In past years, marchers have represented a cross-section from multiple backgrounds. This year, the praise and prayer event begins in New Zealand and continues through to nations all over the world. Other events include

a coordinated radio clip that will be aired throughout North America at 10:05 am. March participants will fuel the Day with 24 hours of unbroken prayer.

"It's an opportunity for Christians, regardless of their ethnic background or church experience, whether they be Catholic or Protestant, to stand together to proclaim their love for Christ," says Pierre LeBel, coordinator for the Montréal March.

What started out in 1987 as 15,000 "praise marchers" in London, England grew to gain the support of nearly 1.7 million

Christians around the globe singing and dancing in the summer of 1993. More than twenty European countries heard the echo in 1992.

"Christians from around the world are awakening to a renewed sense of God's presence and activity in and through His Church. Jesus Christ alone can bring hope to our dying world," says LeBel.

"Seeing all those Christians, you saw the larger spectrum — the extended body. It presented an opportunity for people to publicly present themselves as Christians. Streets were blocked

off just for us," says McGill Film and Communications student Heather Richard about last summer's Montréal march.

Among the one hundred or so marches that will take place in Canada, local volunteers and Christian leaders in Toronto, Halifax, Vancouver, and Ottawa will meet in their respective cities to coordinate the day's events.

The Montréal March will begin at 14h. on June 25, starting and finishing at Parc Lafontaine. For more information, contact the Montréal coordinating office at 847-9291.

Water through the viewfinder

Environmental documentary suffers funding problems

BY GILLIAN DONALD

Thinking of heading out to the country? As school finishes up and summer approaches, the exodus to cottage country is about to begin.

Steven Parry is a recent graduate of Concordia University and director of the video documentary *Water, Water Everywhere*. The video is the first full feature educational documentary produced by his production company, Watercolors Inc. Parry is concerned about the effects of

the migratory patterns of urban dwellers into sparsely populated ecosystems on the freshwater supply.

"People living in urban areas want to be in nature," said Parry. "They've polluted urban water and are taking pollution to pristine ecosystems."

In his 52 minute feature, Parry focused on the Great Lakes Basin and St. Lawrence River to raise awareness of the changes that have occurred in these areas as a result of sewage and industrial dumping. He selected

the Mouskoka region, north of Toronto, to illustrate the effects of large scale human encroachment on Canada's more pristine regions.

"The best way to do it is [through] mass media," he said.

Parry had requested funding from such agencies as Environment Canada, Ministry of Environment Ontario, Ministry of Education and Science Québec, Canada Council, TV Ontario, the National Film Board (NFB) and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). He was turned down by all and took out a loan to finance the project.

The NFB refused to co-produce the video with Parry because they had started a similar project but later abandoned it in the production state, and Environment Canada does not fund anything other than non-profit groups.

Even student groups, such as the Québec Public Interest Research Group, refused to grant Parry money to complete his video.

Parry said, "People aren't taking us seriously because they don't know who we are."

Parry wants to distribute *Water, Water Everywhere* to

school boards, libraries and cable TV stations in the hopes of increasing the amount of Canadian resource material available. However, there is no requirement that school boards use audio-visual materials produced in Canada.

According to Edi Depretto, from the Media Services Department of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montréal (PSBGM), "There is not enough material to meet the demands [of the board's curriculum]."

The PSBGM tries to buy Québec and Canadian-produced films before turning to foreign productions. Unfortunately, the few Canadian films being produced do not meet the requirements of PSBGM's curriculum.

Radio Québec produces audio-visual material to coincide with school curricula in the province. But the lack of funding to develop more materials is also apparent at Radio Québec.

Lisa Filion, of the English Division of Radio Québec's Distribution du Matériel Didactique said, "There are qualified people here who aren't producing because of lack of money."

Parry wonders why more gov-

ernment money isn't allocated to the production of educational and cultural media. "A feature film creates 50-60 jobs," he said.

What is of greater importance to Watercolors, however, is the state of the environment. Parry said, "It's up to people to do something about it by making subtle changes in their lifestyles."

Parry recommends boycotting products produced by companies polluting the St. Lawrence River, rejecting apathy and joining a community group committed to sustaining the environment.

"Citizens are the ones who are going to make the differences," he said, "They've got to get involved, they have to write to their MP's, and write to companies."

Despite all the funding difficulties, the English version of *Water, Water Everywhere* has been produced and Watercolors hopes to sell it to the CBC and distribute it to school boards across the country.

Anyone interested in helping with Watercolors future projects, such as a feature on The Great Whale or the salvage of the Irving Whale oil tanker, contact Steve Parry at 458-3142.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

The Walk Safe Network (WSN) and the Sexual Assault Centre of McGill's Students Society (SACOMss) have been authorized by those reporting incidents to release the following information in order to raise awareness for personal safety.

On March 31st, 1994 between 10:45 and 11:00pm at Aylmer and Prince Arthur, a woman was dragged into an alley at knife point by two men who wanted money. After leaving her apartment and crossing the street, the two men came running from behind and then grabbed her. The men are described as of East-Asian origin, anglophone, young and of 6' and 5'7" height.

We have received a number of calls regarding the "dentist man". We have notified both the Montréal police and McGill Security. If anyone is willing to press charges or has had a similar experience, please call either the WSN (398-2498) or the SACOMss (398-2700) as soon as possible.

Cancer intellectuel

Thomas Lavier

commentaire

Si toutes les idées sont bonnes à exprimer, nombre d'entre elles méritent d'être combattues. En particulier celle qui prétend justifier un comportement nauséux que l'on nomme communément la *rectitude politique*.

La rectitude politique : quelle dérision ! Une intention libertaire mal ciblée au mieux, une tendance répressive et fascisante au pire ! Le principe aurait fait rire Socrate, son application aurait fait frémir de plaisir Robespierre ou Mao Zedong... Toutefois la rectitude politique renferme tant de paradoxes et d'absurdités que ses apôtres devraient s'en mordre la langue. L'imbécillité n'est pas pénalisée en démocratie, s'est bien ce qui sauve les *pici*. Il n'en demeure pas moins que ce mouvement est une sérieuse injure à l'intelligence !

La rectitude politique est une tendance nivelatrice et moralisante des esprits. Elle prétend aligner les consciences sur des principes « corrects ». Quel mandat ambitieux ! Historiquement, les institutions qui se sont préoccupées du nivellement des consciences se sont appelées « ministère de la propagande » ou encore « ministère de la censure », ce qui en dit long sur la légitimité d'une telle intention.

Quoi, l'avant-garde intellectuelle de nos universités anglophones montréalaises se ferait-elle ainsi complice de la censure ? Il n'y a qu'à considérer l'émoi qu'a causé *La femme aux bananes* à Concordia. Cette peinture a été tout bonnement censurée... au nom de principes intellectuels supérieurs, évidemment !

L'aspect le plus compromettant de cet usage de la censure, est qu'il constitue un lien réel avec les factions les plus réactionnaires de notre société. Tant pis pour l'étiquette libertaire de nos *pici* !

Mais la rectitude politique n'en est pas à une contradiction près. En prétendant niveler les consciences, elle accepte la pratique d'un principe auquel est opposé par ailleurs : le nivellement des cultures. Que cherche à nous inculquer ce mouvement à l'égard des différentes cultures de la planète, sinon leur respect total ? Il s'agit d'un paradoxe de taille : le respect des différentes cultures non occidentales ne présuppose pas une tolérance des diverses idées exprimées au sein de la société occidentale. Un exemple des plus absurdes et désolants de ce principe boiteux qui se transforme aussitôt en piège intellectuel : l'approche « multiculturelle » de la juge Verrault dans la sentence imposée en février dernier à un violeur « respectueux des valeurs culturelles de sa victime ».

Enfin ce qui de loin caractérise ce mouvement, c'est qu'il est pro-

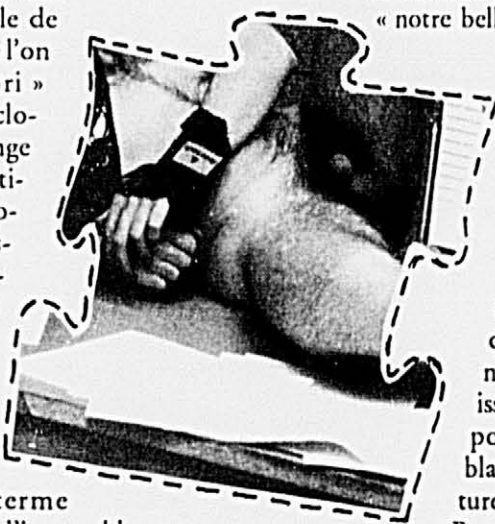
fondément vain. Il cherche à rééduquer la population par des techniques qui se fondent sur des principes acquis au prix de nombreux détours intellectuels. Faut-il que l'objectif de changer l'attitude des gens en façonnant leur comportement soit aveugle pour qu'il figure à l'agenda politique des *pici* ! Chercher à modifier notre vocabulaire usuel, par exemple, n'est qu'une tentative taxable de pédanterie. Que l'on dise « sans-abri » plutôt que « clochard » ne change rien à notre attitude face au problème. Tout juste cela assure-t-il que l'on change de terme du genre toutes les *décennies*, le temps que le nouveau terme s'imprègne de l'inexorable connotation péjorative qu'on y associe.

Une anarchie totale doit régner dans le monde des idées. Le seul combat qui vaille est celui qui assurera le maintien de cet état originel ! Aussi longtemps que le choc des consciences permettra toujours l'évolution de l'esprit, comme le disait Hegel, il faudra combattre la rectitude politique. Toute idée doit rester libre d'être exprimée, même s'il s'agit de cette idée frauduleuse et coupable qu'était le syndrome de la fausse mémoire, qu'une poignée de guerrières et de guerriers rebelles ont réduite au silence lors d'une conférence à McGill en novembre dernier...

Toute forme artistique doit s'épanouir sans entrave. Faut-il rappeler que l'alternative à l'anarchie dans les arts est l'institutionnalisation, à l'exemple de l'art « révolutionnaire » de la Chine communiste ! Il faut que le monde des idées et des formes artistiques demeure une jungle que ne régit aucune loi, plutôt qu'il devienne aussi régulier et constipé qu'un jardin anglais.

Anglaise, ou plutôt américaine, telle est d'ailleurs la nationalité de la rectitude politique. Diffusée par la télévision américaine, importée à travers nos universités anglophones, les idées correctes de ce mouvement prétendent convertir les québécois et québécoises comme s'il s'agissait de simples pensionnaires de la glorieuse institution de l'Oncle Sam. Ce n'est pas demain que le Québec sera *pici* ; la pensée québécoise est plutôt dans la lignée de Voltaire que dans celle de Barney le Dinosaur.

Tout précepte imbécile, ou fondé sur une logique erronée mérite d'être combattu. Dans cet exercice, la rectitude politique est une cible de choix. C'est un rétrovirus qui contamine les consciences. Il faut donc se protéger, dans l'attente du jour où certains milieux intellectuels ne voudront plus se faire plus catholiques que le pape.



Rectitude politique :

Censure ou virage intellectuel ?

Marie-Louise Gariépy

commentaire

Qui a inventé la *rectitude politique* ? Une féministe frustrée accablant l'humanité par l'invention de la neutralisation, ou bien un activiste noir voulant détruire le racisme intellectuel perpétué par l'enseignement des classiques ? Vous oscillez entre ces deux options. Pourtant, en vérité, ceux et celles qu'on accuse de détruire « notre belle culture occidentale » ne sont pas les personnes qui ont inventé la notion de rectitude politique.

En fait, la rectitude politique n'est pas un mouvement, ni même une idéologie. C'est le terme utilisé par les dénonciateurs et dénonciatrices d'une nouvelle tendance intellectuelle qui remet en cause le quasi-monopole qu'exercent des classiques issus de la classe dominante composée d'hommes occidentaux blancs hétérosexuels sur notre culture et notre système d'éducation. Personne ne se déclare *politically correct* par conviction. Les personnes agissant d'une façon qui dérange et remet en cause les valeurs admises se retrouvent souvent affublées de cette étiquette à laquelle on attache des connotations fascistes.

Pourtant, si il n'y a pas de mouvement de rectitude politique comme il y a un mouvement féministe, il ne faut pas nier l'existence d'une tendance qui tente de redéfinir certaines valeurs. Toute opposition à la rectitude politique s'appuie sur la dénonciation de la censure qu'elle exerce parfois.

Pourtant notre société est pleine de contradiction en ce qui trait à la censure. D'un côté, nous décourageons la censure en craignant que celle-ci mène au totalitarisme, d'un autre, on l'utilise tous les jours pour éviter la diffusion d'idées qu'on juge capables de transformer en psychopathe n'importe quel petit papa sympathique. Il est évident que notre position ambiguë face à la question de la censure devrait se manifester dans notre attitude à l'égard de la rectitude politique. Or dans les faits, on n'hésite pas à tirer sur la rectitude politique avant même de reconsidérer la consommation de pornographie !

Toutefois, ce sont les idées prônées par ceux et celles qu'on accuse de rectitude politique qu'il faut considérer. On est terriblement loin de la coercition fasciste. Ce sont des principes d'ouverture au monde, de respect des femmes et d'égalité universelle qu'ils et elles mettent de l'avant. Mais les actions extrêmes de cette classe intellectuelle perdent dans les médias le sens et la raison véritable pour lesquelles elles sont posées.

Par exemple, en rejetant l'étude de Shakespeare pour ses commentaires misogynes une certaine classe professorale a soulevé des tollés de protestations. Le principe de censurer un si grand auteur est certes odieux. Pourtant, si on admet que les valeurs implicites de l'oeuvre de Shakespeare vont à l'encontre de celles vers lesquelles notre société dite moderne est encline, la réflexion sur la nécessité d'étudier ses oeuvres s'impose. Il est important de constamment remettre en question nos priorités en terme de ce qui doit être enseigné, de ce qui doit former notre façon de penser. Évidemment, l'im-

portance de Shakespeare se situe sans doute en dehors de ses idées politiques, mais le tenir pour intouchable est aussi mauvais, sinon plus, que de le censurer.

Un autre exemple de censure politique qui fit dresser les cheveux de toute la classe intellectuelle (poètes libertins et libertines comme éditorialistes de droite) est la fameuse saga de la femme aux bananes. Il s'agit de cette peinture qu'un collectif de femmes de Concordia a fait retirer d'une exposition parce qu'on la jugeait offensante pour les femmes de couleur. Il s'agit d'une autre action extrémiste de la rectitude politique touchant un grave problème de société. Ce problème, mis à nu par la censure du tableau, est celui de notre conception des cultures et des modes de vie des populations qui partagent la terre avec nous.

Ethnocentriques, nous avons adopté au cours des siècles de colonisations une attitude de suprématie et de dédain face aux cultures non occidentales. Nous en sommes arrivés à présumer que ceux et celles qui ne vivent pas sous l'empire des ondes de la télévision nord-américaine ou européenne sont automatiquement opprimés et n'aspirent qu'à la *liberté* durement acquise en Europe et en Amérique du Nord par les révolutionnaires du XVIII^e siècle.

Pourtant ceci est loin d'être le cas. Si oppresseur il y a, c'est l'empire américain. Comme le peuple québécois qui résiste à l'assimilation culturelle, les civilisations non occidentales, souvent millénaires, sont attachées à leur culture. Si, en plus de Voltaire et de Victor Hugo, notre système scolaire nous faisait lire Frantz Fanon, Amílcar Cabral, Aimé Césaire ou tous ceux et celles que nous ne connaissons pas faute d'y être exposés, nous aurions sans doute une toute autre conception du monde qui nous entoure.

Lyne Robichaud, peintre de la femme aux bananes, affirmait n'avoir peint que ce qu'elle avait vu. Mais qu'avait-elle vu au juste ? Ce que peut voir une occidentale qui n'a jamais reçu une éducation sur la culture qu'elle visitait et qui a assimilé les préjugés perpétués par les médias. Si les femmes de couleur jugent que cette peinture ne comprend pas leur tradition et renforce des préjugés qui les oppriment, n'ont-elles pas le droit de s'exprimer ? Bien sûr. La censure mise à part, il n'y a pas d'autre moyen efficace de provoquer une réaction mesurable. Malheureusement, la réaction fit pencher la balance du mauvais côté. Toutefois, quelle action efficace aurait pu être prise par les femmes de Concordia ?

La fin ne justifie plus les moyens, voilà pourquoi la censure n'est pas la façon la plus commune d'exprimer l'idéal de la rectitude politique. On ne cherche pas à interdire Molière mais à promouvoir des auteurs comme Edward Kamau Brathwaite (le connaissez-vous ?). Plutôt qu'insister sur l'aspect historique de notre culture, pourquoi l'éducation nationale n'explorerait-elle pas l'étendue géographique de notre monde ? Pour inclure les grands auteurs originaires d'Asie, d'Amérique du Sud, des Antilles, d'Afrique et d'ailleurs dans les programmes scolaires, il est évident qu'il faudra mettre de côté certains grands classiques. Mais dans quel monde vivons-nous ? Certainement pas dans celui de la Chanson de Roland où la foi catholique triomphe des méchants païens qui s'obstinèrent à croire au perfide Mahomet.

Alphonse :

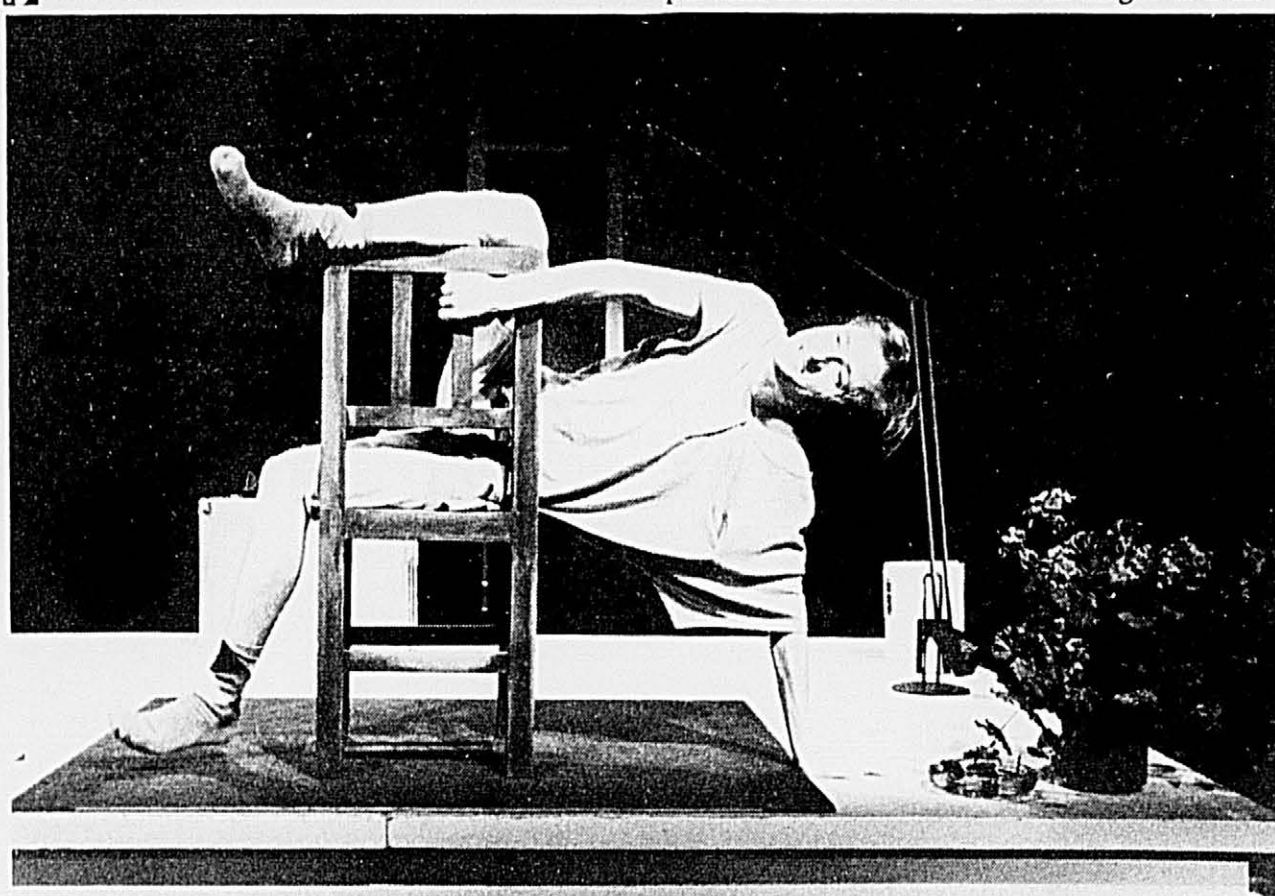
« Pour le plaisir de se faire raconter une histoire »

François Lizotte

théâtre

Sur la scène de La Licorne, Wadji Mouawad, dramaturge québécois d'origine libanaise plonge son public dans l'univers des rêves de l'enfance avec sa pièce *Alphonse*, mise en scène par Serge Marois.

multitude de personnages que doivent incarner, en alternance, Wadji Mouawad et Emmanuel Bilodeau. Il y en a tant qu'on ne peut pas les compter. La performance de Mouawad (Bilodeau ne jouait pas ce soir-là) est bonne, malgré quelques petits fourchements de langue. Avec aisance, il parvient à sauter d'un niveau de langue et d'un



JEAN-GUY THIBODEAU

Emmanuel Bilodeau dans le rôle d'Alphonse

Après sa pièce sur Kafka, *Partie de cache-cache entre 2 Tchécoslovaques au début du siècle* créée en 1991, Willy Protagoras enfermé dans les toilettes qui a fait l'objet d'une lecture-spectacle au Théâtre d'Aujourd'hui en janvier 1993 et *Journée de nocce chez les Cromagnons*, présenté au début de l'année, Mouawad s'attaque à l'imaginaire de l'enfant, une source sûre d'inspiration.

C'est par la magie du théâtre que le grand Alphonse rencontre l'enfant qu'il a été quelques années auparavant. Le jeune garçon a fui sa famille et marche sur une route de campagne pour échapper à la plate réalité. Tout le monde le recherche, la police est sur l'affaire, ses compagnons de classe sont interrogés, alors que pendant ce temps, Alphonse, par le biais de son imaginaire invente des aventures à Pierre-Paul-René, « un enfant doux, monocorde et qui ne s'étonne jamais de rien ». L'imaginaire, c'est l'arme d'Alphonse pour lutter contre l'absurde de la vie : « Quand on est petit, on est mal renseigné, alors on imagine ». Ainsi, le personnage de Pierre-Paul-René ressemble un peu à un Meursault version enfant campé dans un conte fantastique. Lui, l'impassible, se laisse tout de même prendre au jeu du rêve.

La recette de Mouawad porte ses fruits et elle est simple : « les enfants parce qu'ils sont le fruit de l'amour; les histoires parce qu'elles sont le fruit de l'imagination. Et pa! » Son texte dans lequel s'entremêlent le comique, le lyrique, le réalisme et le merveilleux vient rejoindre un public de tous âges, des représentations étant même offertes aux groupes scolaires de 7 à 12 ans. Pourtant, à La Licorne, le public d'adulte semblait beaucoup s'amuser.

Le tour de force de cette mise en scène repose sur la

accent à l'autre, que ce soit du policier à l'accent marseillais au paysan québécois.

L'espace scénique, quant à lui, est fort bien imaginé. L'acteur évolue sur une énorme table de travail au pied de laquelle se retrouve une ville miniature. C'est dans cette ville miniature que se trouvent sa famille et tout ce qui fait partie de la réalité. Ainsi, à travers le texte et le jeu de l'acteur se déroule une véritable interaction entre les décors et les personnages.

Pourtant malgré les beaux décors et la performance d'un niveau de difficulté élevé, malgré tout le foisonnement de poésie, le personnage d'Alphonse ne se démarque pas de l'ensemble. Certes, il fait une fugue, il s'évade dans l'univers des rêves, mais que lui apporte donc cette expérience? Qu'est-ce que le public doit retenir de tout ceci? Quelle est la signification de cette suite de symboles? Peut-être faut-il être soi-même enfant pour pouvoir bien comprendre.

Alphonse, par la complexité de l'interprétation, est d'abord et avant tout un divertissement fort bien réussi. On est loin d'une pièce coup de poing. Alphonse s'en va. Alphonse revient. Il a rêvé. Il a beaucoup marché. Et voilà. On en ressort avec le sourire aux lèvres.

Alphonse, une pièce de Wadji Mouawad, interprétée par Wadji Mouawad ou Emmanuel Bilodeau, mise en scène de Serge Marois, à La Licorne, 4559 Papineau, jusqu'au 16 avril. Réservations : 523-2246.

Redéfinitio

Makram Farès

Petite et discrète, l'entrée de la galerie Elena Lee n'est pas facile à trouver. C'est dans cette atmosphère ouatée que sont exposées les œuvres de cinq nouveaux artistes dont deux, Brad Copping et Blaise Campbell, se distinguent par l'originalité et le sérieux de la démarche sculpturale ainsi que par une simplicité raffinée dans la conception des objets. Luc Taillon, France Pagé et Rick Kreamer signent les autres œuvres.

Dans l'œuvre de Brad Copping resurgit le thème primordial de la fragilité de l'existence humaine. En usant

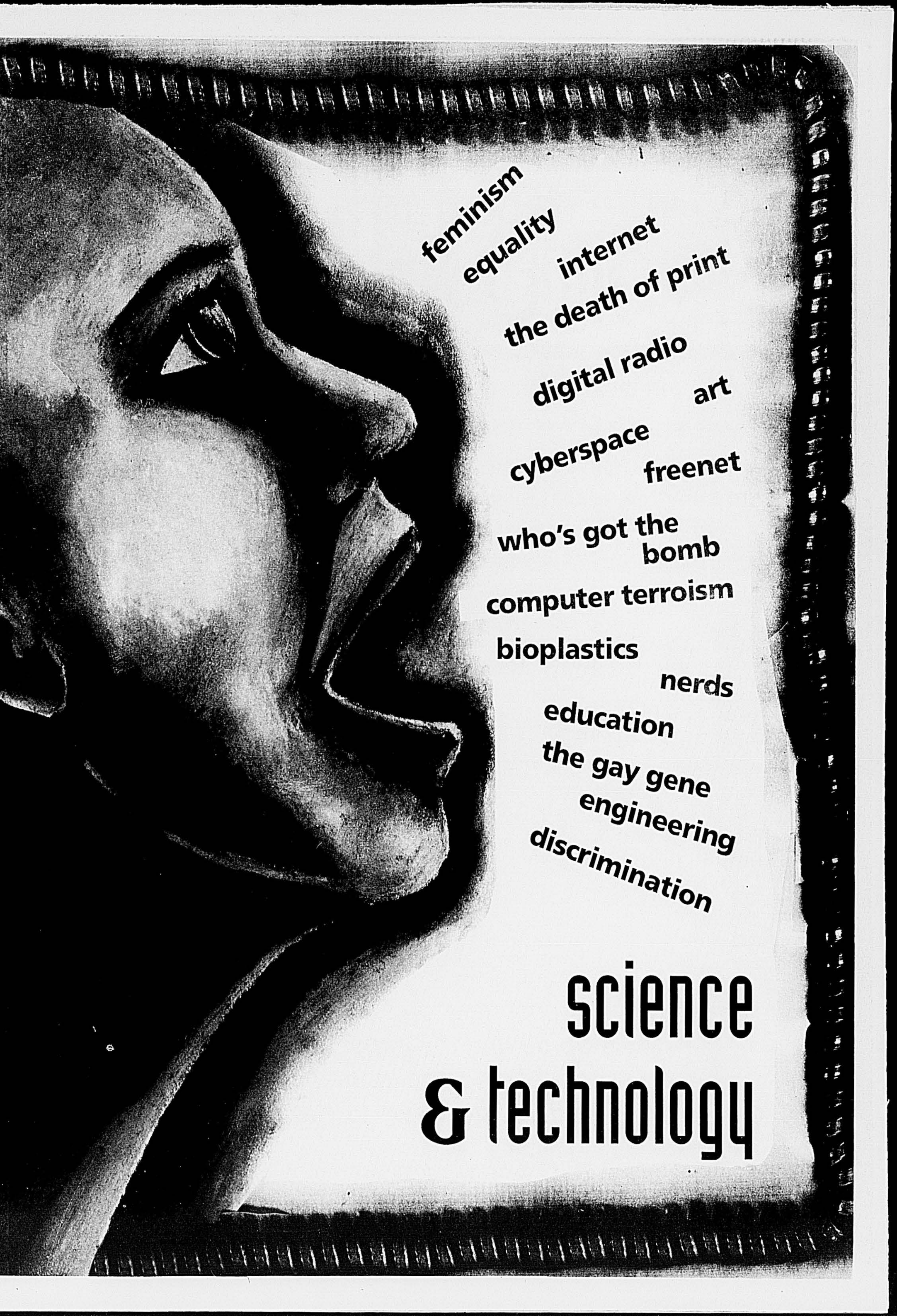


d e
bois de
c è d r e
brûlé, de pierre
et de verre, « c'est un
vrai tour de force techni-

que » que réussit Brad Copping, soutient Elena Lee. Le globe terrestre qu'il a créé est particulièrement étonnant. Cette œuvre, creuse de l'intérieur, est flanquée de petites maisons en verre sur la surface fracturée. Ces habitations se prolongent sous forme de racines s'enchevêtrant au cœur même du globe noirci. Curiosité mystérieuse, incrédulité face à la vie ou « complexité philosophique »? Le globe de Copping, intitulé *Rooted*, évoque manifestement la réalité antinomique de la condition humaine.

D'autres sculptures verrières du même artiste évoquent tout aussi bien ce sentiment d'insécurité : c'est le cas particulièrement d'une sculpture représentant un bol en bois massif avec, en son creux, un village en verre, l'ensemble reposant sur de fins pylônes de verre.

L'autre série de sculptures verrières prédominante est celle du jeune et talentueux artiste Blaise Campbell. Il se dégage de ses œuvres une pureté d'une finesse inégalée, soumise toutefois



feminism
equality

internet
the death of print

digital radio

cyberspace
art
freenet

who's got the
bomb

computer terrorism

bioplastics

nerds

education

the gay gene

engineering

discrimination

science & technology

Hamlet

Vanier College New Auditorium
821 Ste - Croix Blvd, St. Laurent
\$5 Admission

398-2498
EXAM HOURS:

WALKSAFE

Walksafe would like to thank the McGill Daily for the support they have given us this year!

**Good Luck on exams, and
walk with us in
September.**



**LOCK
OUT
HYPOCRITE**

The Gazette

BOYCOTT

Agreements broken Ententes violées

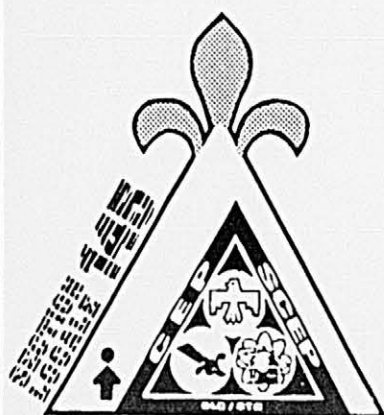
[illegible][illegible]

The Gazette has:

- *reneged on its long-term job security agreements with its typographers;*
 - *declared a lock-out on May 17, 1993;*
 - *challenged the arbitration process it had previously agreed to;*
- thumbed its nose at the anti-scab law; a government investigator has identified at least 1,352 infractions!*
- d it would block any court-ordered return to work.*

We are asking our supporters to:

- ***stop buying the paper;***
- ***stop placing ads in the newspaper;***
- ***not give interviews to Gazette reporters.***



*For further information,
contact Larry Kent (731-5409)*

**SECTION LOCALE 145 DU SYNDICAT CANADIEN DES
COMMUNICATIONS, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DU PAPIER.**



Technology — on our terms

THIS Information Superhighway could be a dangerous place. Just look at where it's been.

You may not know it, but the Internet was invented by the United States military. Since then, the inner circle of those who have access to electronic communications has been slowly widening, from a few military brass to academics and business elites and most recently to students of some universities.

So does this mean that when you go get your MUSIC code on the second floor of Burnside Hall, that you are registering an a-okay to U.S. military activity? No. But we do want to point out that the nature of any technology is determined in part by the aims of the people who created it.

The Internet was designed for instantaneous military communication for the purposes of maintaining control, and the technology still has that potential. Technology is both good and bad depending on who controls it, and how it's used. Technology can be democratizing, but not the way Ross Perot used it. His presidential campaign was financed out of his personal fortune, made in the manufacture and sale of hi-tech equipment. In fact, it illustrates a marriage between politics and the control of technology by a corporate elite we've got to dismantle.

Cyberspace doesn't exist without hardware. In these sluggish economic years, one of the few industries that is really booming is electronics manufacturing. A few multinational mega-corporations have effectively taken over the production of billions of dollars worth of computer hardware and software every year.

Moreover, the more dependent we become on computer terminals for our daily news, our electric bills and our grocery shopping, the more we guarantee a captive market for a few corporations who can afford the massive capital investment to manufacture the stuff. That's what happened with telephones and later on, with television.

Television is a good example of what could easily happen to the Internet. Once corporations see that it's in their interest to sell not only the hardware but also the airtime in cyberspace, they will easily be able to inundate the medium with advertisements or even propagandist schlock paid for by that bad old man — Big Brother.

And what about those people who don't have access to the Internet? It does cost money

— if you're not a student at certain universities or someone with privileged access to a network, you have to buy a computer. In this sense, the same kind of privileged access has created a form of technological elitism. In addition, electronic communication is one more way the wealthiest nations of the world increase their advantage in both monetary and information currency over the world's majority.

New information technology, like Internet, has the potential to be wonderful or hateful. We happen to think that the Internet and the future Superhighway could be very wonderful, but only if certain terms are met:

- The right to individual privacy must be sacred (and this doesn't mean the kind of privacy governments fail to respect with regard to the phone, which they have always tapped).
- The above applies to university administrations as much as to governments.
- The quasi-monopoly over electronic production maintained by a few multinational corporations must be dismantled.
- Non-profit and community controlled Nets should be encouraged.
- Profit oriented advertising must not be allowed. Period.
- Every effort must be made to make Internet technology free and accessible to all citizens of the world.
- A century ago, Canada and the States committed themselves to the principle that people should have access to books in public libraries. The same principle must be applied here, and the public purse should pay for free terminals in every city.

The mass distribution of electronic communications technology can be used as a tool for breaking down hierarchies and established power structures. In Santa Barbara, California, the municipal government has provided free on-line access to the Net at public terminals. A couple of years ago, a group of homeless people managed to take city council to task for its housing policies by following council debates and introducing motions through the Net. There are already hundreds of progressive organizations getting international exposure via the Internet. This is a good thing. This Information Superhighway could become a dangerous place — for the Establishment.

The Staff of the McGill Daily

Contributors

Issue Coordinator: Max Francisco

Chris "wunderkind" Sheridan, Dave Ley, David Kennedy, Thomas White, Derek Fung, Robin Perelle, Jason Prince, Catrin Morris, Taya Talukdar, Joya Balfour, Amanda Aronchik, Cristof Migone, Cherie Payne, Minelle D'Souza, Judith Prince,

Peter King, Brian Sarwer-Foner, Chris Wrobel, Jean-Philippe Dionne, Crush Alberts

Layout design & production: Kristen Peterson, Jason Ridgley, Zack Taylor, Kristin Andrews, Melanie Newton, Liz Unna

Net-mercials?

by B. Balls

It's going to take large-scale investment to meet the increasing demands for Internet services. So where does the money come from?

According to Hal Varian, a professor of economics at the University of Michigan, the Internet has grown from 200 networks in 1985 to 21 000 in 1994. Computer hosts linked on the Net, which numbered 1000 in 1985, have now increased to over two million.

The commercial info-bahn will undoubtedly be based on the current Internet structure. But at what price?

According to McGill Computing Centre Director Alan Greenberg, McGill currently pays about \$15 000 for its "gateway" cable connection onto the Internet.

The Computing Centre uses this connection to operate the Québec Scientific Information Resource (RISQ), Québec's largest provider of computer network services. All universities in Québec and about 65 provincial businesses gain access to the Internet through RISQ.

According to Greenberg, the total value of the university's computer network represents approximately one million dollars. McGill also employs a number of full-time staff to maintain this network. In other words, McGill allocates a significant amount of resources to provide computer network facilities to its staff and students.

The Internet is a capital investment in tens of millions of dollars. Some have guessed that the American cost of maintaining the country's network is in the range of 200 million dollars. Many non-academic users, such as industries and businesses, pay substantial rates for access. Educational and research institutions receive direct and indirect subsidies from governmental bodies for maintaining their access.

For example, the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) provides one of the main connecting mechanisms between regional networks. Dubbed the NSFNET, it is usually offered at a reduced rate to universities and related institutions.

Varian and University of Michigan economist Jeffrey MacKie-Mason estimates that the NSF currently spends about 11.5 million dollars (US) per year on the maintenance of the NSFNET and another 7 million dollars as direct subsidies to support network access for educational and research institutions.

With a conservative estimate of 10 million Internet users world-wide, that amounts to a subsidy of two dollars per person per year.

According to McGill's Greenberg, a new pricing mechanism will soon replace this type of subsidy.

"The whole funding of the NSFNET is changing," he said, explaining that subsidies will now be provided directly to users who qualify. Commercial users will then pay a higher Net cost than educational and research users.

In an article entitled "Pricing the Internet", MacKie-Mason and Varian discuss the possible mechanisms and potential consequences of pricing Internet use.

The two economists argue that pricing network access will ensure thoughtful use of

Continued on page 32...

Getting on the net at McGill

by Zack Taylor

If you are a McGill faculty member, undergraduate or graduate student, you are entitled to access electronic mail and the Internet through McGill's computer systems.

Having an account on MUSICB, McGill's computer reserved for student use, means that you have your own corner of the computer network where you can send and receive e-mail, read news items on the UseNet, or do research by accessing information bases such as libraries at other universities or organizations. Other services include access to MUSE, PERUSE, classified ads, course timetable information, and an events calendar.

Use of the MUSICB system is free, but McGill only allows us so much usage time per

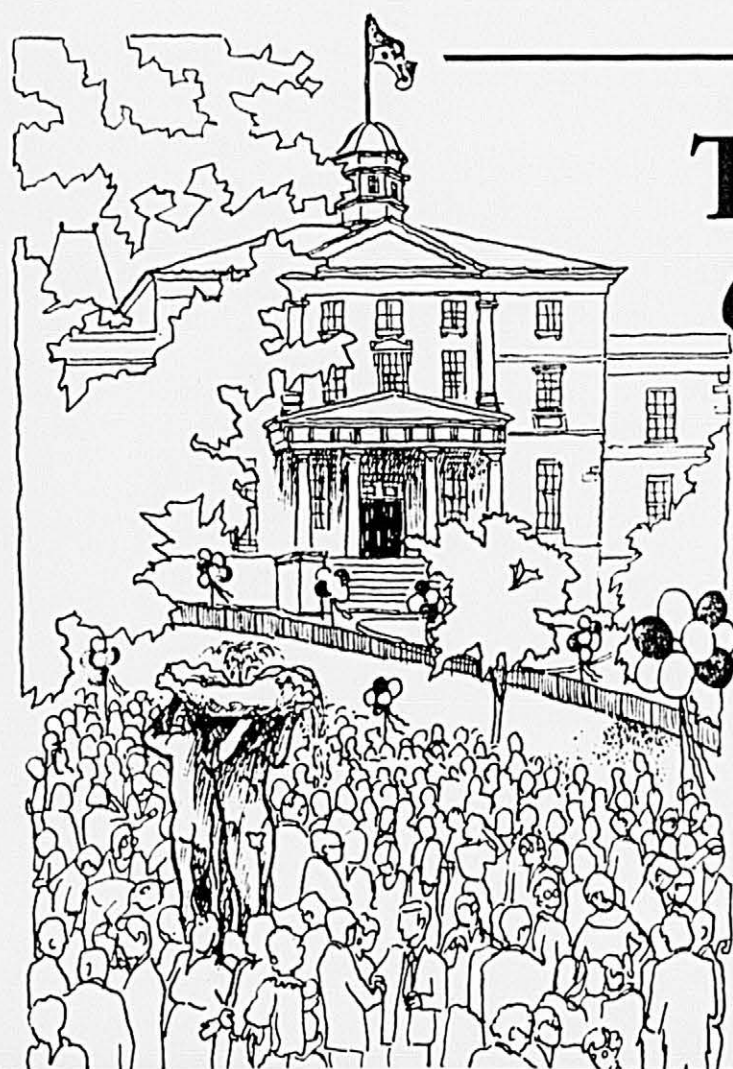
semester to reduce the load on their computers. Unless you go net-crazy, however, you won't run out of time before the end of the term.

To get on MUSICB, go to the McGill Computing Centre on the second floor of Burnside Hall. They have a series of handouts explaining how to navigate your way through the system. For a dollar, you get a disk with software that allows you to easily connect to MUSIC from home, provided that you have an IBM PC-compatible or Apple Macintosh computer and a modem.

For more information, call the Computing Centre at 398-3700.

Glossary

- E-MAIL — Electronic mail. Millions of people around the world have e-mail addresses where you can send them e-mail. When you get a MUSICB account, you are given an address where people can reach you. Whether you're sending a message to Concordia or Bombay, it costs you nothing!
- USENET — McGill gives us access to UseNet, a collection of several thousand "news groups", or discussion areas on every topic imaginable, from politics in South Africa to rocket science.
- MODEM — A device which allows computers to "talk" to each other over the phone lines. Good ones cost less than \$100, and some go as low as \$50.



TOWN & GOWN '94

Come celebrate convocation!

1994 graduands are invited to a reception on the main campus for graduating students, guests and the McGill community.

Friday, June 17th
5:30 pm to 7:30 pm

Free for graduating students, \$10.00 for guests.
For more info. call 398-5000

Reserve by June 10th.

Welcome to the Graduates' Society

Tickets may be picked up in advance at the Graduates' Society office, 3605 Mountain St., before May 31st 1994

The feminization of cyberspace

Vancouver (CUP) — The cyberspace world of virtual reality is the perfect place for imagination to be born into reality. The central nervous system of these futurist utopia, neotopia, is the evolving information highway we now see coming through information technologies and the world of cyberspace.

Cyberspace is changing the very nature of discourse. With the elimination of printed matter and the decentralized nature of e-mail, a new relationship between author and audience is opening up. In cyberspace, the unknown poet can post a message alongside a literary giant. The old hierarchical structures of language are finally being broken down.

Anti-feminist flaming on the net

But cyberspace is no paradise on earth. On the contrary, there is a war being waged against feminist voices on the net.

The net term for chastising someone who says something which other net users don't agree with is called "flaming." For me, the flames symbolize the "burning times", when civilization moved from the dark ages into the renaissance, adopting a market economy. It was during this rebirth of classical thought that thousands of innocent women healers and religious leaders were burned as heretics.

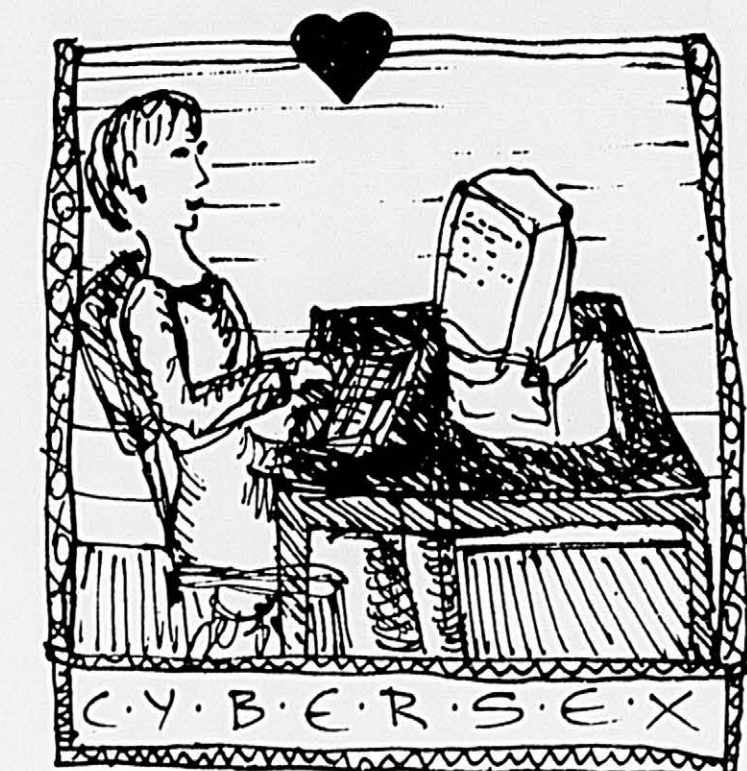
We find ourselves at another social transition as we enter the computer age. The technological possibilities for revolutionary change on a world-wide level are now available to women, if feminist ideology can come to the forefront of the dialogue. Unfortunately, those who oppose majority thinking are "flamed" for their "unfelicitous behaviour."

On many occasions, I have been "flamed" for my alternative neotopian vision, not by one individual, but by various usenet and listserve groups.

The listserve is made up of two types of people, writers and lurkers. Lurkers are people who compose the reading audience. While they are for the most part silent observers, they occasionally voice an opinion.

The majority of writers are white upwardly-mobile middle class males who have access to computers and are literate in their technology. Many of them are from the scientific class who are busy creating the technocracy.

When I began to point out the blatantly sexist language and attitudes on the listserve I use, Listserv Leri, I was "flamed"



by members of this so-called "virtual love commune." A great deal of discussion arose about how to eliminate my feminist voice, and several writers declared my vision a "case of insanity."

They even questioned whether my views were a case of biological or psychological aberration. Some felt my "unhappy and depressed" character was a result of "inner confusion" and that if I changed myself (i.e. conformed to their way of thinking), I would be "liberated from oppression."

Finally, a member of Leri decided the best way to deal with my opinion was to eliminate my voice entirely by

setting up the technology called "kill filters" so my e-mail messages would no longer appear on their screens.

These are some of the events that have convinced me there is a serious censoring ideological war in progress on the info highway. It is the same war women have been struggling against for thousands of years.

My mission is to encourage feminists to play an active role in the future of cyberspace. Here is a window of opportunity open for us to play an essential part in forming the future social architecture. It is time for us to demand that the net be used as a vehicle for global emancipation, not as a means of continued oppression.

Funny email

by Max Francisco

Within the past two weeks there has been some phony email floating around the electrical engineering laboratory.

"Someone was sending email which said it was from the 'root'," said Carl Jorgenson, the systems administrator for the electrical engineering undergraduate computer laboratory.

The counterfeit email would be received by the regular methods, but the sender of the message would mask the origin of the email. Sometimes the sender would dummy the message up to look like it came from another source.

One user, who had been illegally obtaining copyrighted software received email which said it was from the Dean of

Electrical Engineering Pierre Belanger.

"[The user] believed it!" exclaimed the student who had sent the phony email to the user. The user went up to Belanger's office and apologized. Belanger was quite surprised.

The process by which one could send this phony mail is really quite simple. A user would use the telnet program to get onto the computer server which runs the 'sendmail' program. From this server the user can construct and send the phony email.

After asking the malicious student how to go about generating fake email the student told me the information came from David Jones's class on operating systems design.

Jones, a professor of electrical engineering, explained that he had used the concept of sending this counterfeit mail to illustrate a couple of points he was

Freenet is coming to Montréal

by Chris Midgley

Within the next six to twelve months, the Montréal Freenet will become operational. The Freenet will allow anyone in Montréal with a computer and a modem to access the Internet free of cost. Donations, of course, would be much appreciated by the volunteers.

The plan is to use a bilingual WWW (World Wide Web) based system. This would provide a graphic, rather than a text based interface, with other computers on a global level. For example, a user could open folders and browse in much the same way as in MS Windows or on a Macintosh.

It will also feature HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), Gopher, e-mail and a news reader. But it won't carry the telnet or FTP (File Transfer Protocol) services that our cherished MUSICB provides.

Although it provides similar services to CAM (Communauté

Access Montréal) and infonet, the Montréal Freenet will not compete with these systems. In fact, with a bilingual focus on local issues and information it will complement these other services.



To find out more information call the Freenet phone at (514) 388-7289 or contact the FTP site <ftp://uqam.ca/mtlnet>.

Other sources of information include the members of the Freenet Montréal coordinating committee who can be E-mailed at:

- dumais@cam.org (Michel Dumais-the semi official spokesperson)
- stemp@ere.umontreal.ca (Joelle Stemp)
- IN02@musica.mcgill.ca (Susan Czarnocki)
- sylvain.c@absint.login.qc.ca (Sylvain Chaimberlain)
- sean@pet.mni.mcgill.ca (Sean Marrett).

trying to make in class.

His students were working on an assignment which would require the design of a very arcane irc client server. The concepts of logging onto a server by telnet to access this arcane irc client is very

similar to the process of getting on the sendmail server. An irc user would log telnet to a specified server port, and then interact with whoever else was on the port.

He had also wanted "operating systems designers and operating systems managers to know what mischief can happen." The design of a good operating system should consider how to secure the integrity of a system.

If you aren't sure if your email has been

Jones, a professor of electrical engineering, explained that he had used the concept of sending this counterfeit mail to illustrate a couple of points he was trying to make in class.

forged there is a quick and easy way to check. Instead of the message saying 'To: Norm Bowring' the email says 'Apparently-To: Norm Bowring'.

Virtual Terrorism?

by Hasan Karrar

It seems as if the cheesy Walt Disney movies in which a thirteen year old would crack into the Pentagon's defence system and start goofing around weren't so cheesy after all.

"Cracking into other computer operating systems isn't merely fiction," said David Jones, a professor in the department of electrical engineering. "It's quite possible."

Though some smartass nerd has yet to take the world to the brink of a nuclear war, a number of crack-in's have been in the past been deemed a threat to national security.

The Internet Worm, created in 1988 on the second of November, was probably the most serious threat to the Net. The Worm, a multiplying computer virus, paralyzed most of the 60,000 computers connected to the Net in the US within a matter of twelve hours.

The crack-in made the headlines of most of the major dailies including *The New York Times*. As the presidential elections were just around the corner, it ended up creating a stir.

"The Worm was called a national military threat to the US government," said Jones. "The response was completely out of proportion."

According to Jones the person responsible for the crack-in was not a computer genius.

"He was just an average university graduate with too much time on his hands," said Jones. "He exploited the known security holes such as the finger, send mail and guessable password options that were on the system at those times."

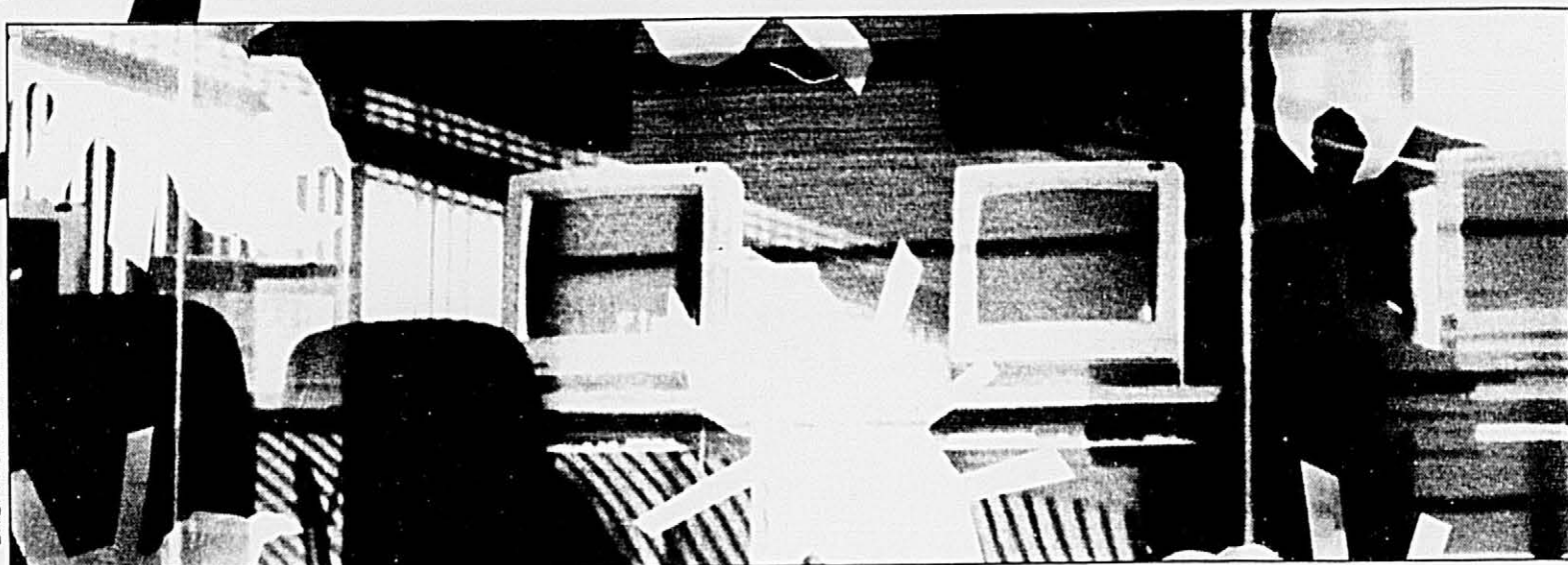
Break-ins have not been uncommon at McGill either.

"Some time back we got a call from France saying that someone using a McGill University code had cracked into one of their systems," said Tom Leveasseur, the systems manager for the electrical engineering computer lab.

"We checked it out and discovered that the account belonged to a professor," he said. "Apparently someone had cracked into his account and was using it."

The largest hole in any operating system comes by using an english language word as a password. By running the entire dictionary through simple programs passwords can be broken.

DAILY PHOTO BY DEREK FUNG



As a result of a recent break-in on the 24th of January, computers in the department of electrical engineering had been down for three days. The UNIX operating system was reinstalled in the electrical engineering lab, and it will not accept words found in a dictionary.

Beam me up, Scottie

Bringing an operating system down to its knees is easier

than most people would imagine. Nirag Hegdekar, a third year electrical engineering student, discovered that the hard way. He crashed the department's UNIX computers last Wednesday night.

"The accident came as a result of a huge amount of mail being sent from his (Hegdekar's account) to another individual," said Leveasseur. "It was about 17 mega bytes."

Hegdekar admitted that the

sending of mail had been merely "fun and folly". He was mass mailing pictures of Captain Jean-Luc Picard to his friend.

"It was an accident," he said. "Anyone can use the system, but I guess I sort of overused it."

Leveasseur said that the fact that systems crashed was not necessarily a shortcoming of the system. "Each individual has a fifty percent larger storage capacity than which has been used up till now."

Leveasseur later added, "Theoretically the system should have set the mail function off after such a large quantity of mail passed through them. It's possible that the amount of data clogged up the program."

The systems could not be cleared up till next morning. "Everyone was kind of pissed off," said Hegdekar. "Everyone was saying 'hey I heard you crashed the system'."

So you want to buy a computer?

by Chris Wrobel

THE current information explosion and stupendous advances in technology has made owning a computer increasingly important. But buying a computer can be quite painful. Here are some ideas which can save you time and money.

The rate of interest is the prime rate plus 1%, and the computer must be bought through a student co-operative or a distributor authorized by the government.

Getting a loan

Many university students in Québec are still unaware that they qualify for a loan guarantee program for the purchase of a microcomputer. The maximum amount allowed under the guarantee is \$3000. And a student must pay interest to the lending institution every three months.

To be eligible, the student must be a Québec resident, have successfully completed 12 credits at university, or four college courses on 180 periods in a technical program.

Ask the co-op you intend to buy the computer from for more details.

Once you have decided to buy a computer, which co-op are you supposed to choose? Are they all created equal? No.

Co-op Concordia

Of all the co-ops, Co-op Concordia has the largest selection of computers. Their selection includes IBM PC compatibles, IBM PCs, Apple Macintoshes, and many others. And like all the other co-ops, they also carry printers, calculators, and software from a variety of suppliers.

Co-op Concordia is the only co-op, of the four visited, which is not part of the Federation of Co-operatives. The Federation, theoretically speaking, should have a strong combined purchasing power resulting in lower prices. In terms of IBM-PC compatibles, however, this is not the case. Co-op Concordia had

the cheapest prices of the four Co-ops.

Costas, the manager of Co-op Concordia, explained that the rent is subsidized by the university; therefore, allowing the Co-op to own its own warehouse. In the warehouse they manufacture their own PCs under the brand name Reflex.

Co-op McGill

Co-op McGill is a member of the Federation of Co-ops, but they buy directly from the manufacturer. Their product line includes IBM PCs, IBM PC clones, Toshiba, Zenith and Compaq. The prices for their IBM PC clones were slightly higher than Co-op Concordia (\$50 to over \$100).

One point to keep in mind is that all the Co-ops sell software and other products in the "Academic" versions which often cost hundreds of dollars less than in general computer stores. There is no difference between these versions and the full price products. Academic Versions, however, can only be sold to university students, staff or faculty.

Co-op UQAM

This co-op features IBM PCs and Apple Macintoshes. Co-op UQAM, along with Co-op HEC, buy through the Federation of Co-ops. Both sell the Supra, which is a Federation house brand. This IBM PC clone is an average \$400-\$500 more expensive than Concordia's Reflex brand.

In all fairness, the Supra package of both co-ops includes features not available in the ones offered by Co-op Concordia or McGill. These include a 5.25" floppy drive, MS Windows 3.1 and a lifetime guarantee on labour (as opposed to two years at the other two Co-ops). Decide for yourself if these extra features warrant the price differential.

Another consideration is Co-op HEC's Supra is usually \$100 cheaper than Co-op UQAM. Co-op UQAM compensates for the price difference by having the technical service department for the Federation downstairs. This would allow for potentially quicker servicing and maintenance.

Co-op HEC

This Co-op carries IBM PC's, IBM PC clones (the infamous Supra) and Apple Macintoshes.

Most co-ops have delivery times varying between one to three weeks after the reception of your loan. Co-op HEC distinguishes itself by allowing you to place a down payment, so that the computer can be ordered ahead of time. Once your loan arrives your computer will be ready to take home.

What is strange is that you must deal with a salesperson over the counter. Other Co-ops have salespeople (usually students) circulating on the floor asking prospective buyers if they need help.

• Co-op Concordia, 1455 de Maisonneuve, on the Mezzanine in the Hall Building. (514) 848-7905. Hours: Monday to Wednesday and Friday 9h00 to 17h00, Thursday 9h00 to 20h00.

• Co-op McGill 2029 Metcalfe. (514) 844-CO-OP. Hours: Monday to Wednesday and Friday 10h00 to 18h00, Thursday 10h00 to 19h00, and Saturday 11h00 to 17h00.

• Co-op UQAM 280 Ste Catherine E. (514) 985-3059. Hours: Monday to Friday 9h00 to 18h30, Saturday 10h00 to 17h00.

• Co-op HEC, 5255 Decelles, in the basement of HEC. (514) 340-6401. Hours: Monday to Friday 8h00 to 20h30, Saturday 9h00 to 17h00.

Digital artsy farts

by Tom White

LONG before I can even claim to remember, a thing called the Moog was invented. The Moog was a proto-synthesizer, one of the first devices to produce sound electronically.

The advent of this device sparked what could be perceived of as an electronic revolution in the music scene.

Synthesizers followed, allowing musicians to sample a multitude of sounds that could not be produced on conventional instruments. Digital recording technologies were being developed.

The Moog marked the beginning of the era of redefinition for the medium of sound. Electronic music spawned the ambient movement, and later the industrial and techno sounds.

Artistic redefinition didn't stop with sound however. With the increasing use of computers in art we are witnessing the development of new methods of expression in the field of visual art.

The computer is a breakthrough tool that is beginning to make its mark in the domain of art, where a product is used to communicate a thought between a creator and a patron.

In some cases, it serves as an aid to conventional methods, and in others it is becoming a whole new medium.

Commercial use

By far, the most widespread use of computers as an "art tool" occurs in the field of design.

Computers are increasingly used in the production of circulation media and advertising, where the visual appeal of the product is extremely important. Technologies such as scanners and image retouching programs allow for photographs in newspapers to be manipulated to produce different effects.

There isn't a mainstream newspaper in this country that doesn't have special departments assigned to "improve" their photographs, and this raises a question of ethics. At what point does a doctored photograph become misleading?

Computers are used in these fields because they are more efficient than conventional techniques.

For your own enjoyment

But what of those people who are using computers as a means of expression rather than as a tool for commercial success? Why do they use computers? What do they do with them? What do they think is in store for the future?

Emru Townsend is a self-styled "animation nut". I got in touch with him via E-mail to find out why he uses a computer and what he uses it for.

"Animation on computer is significantly cheaper than the old-fashioned way; I don't have to pay for film or materials that will never be in the final production (pencil tests, etc.)," said Townsend. "It's a heck of a lot cheaper way to experiment or make a mistake."

Computer animation programs are extremely well developed and simplify the work of the animator. Each frame of an animation is defined by mathematical "reference points", and movement between frames, by a change in these "reference points".

This allows the animator to draw the first and



last frames of a sequence, and the computer will plot the movement through the sequence.

Townsend uses computers for "animation that would otherwise be difficult with pencil and paper, [like] things that rely heavily on perspective and [are] supposed to go straight to video"

Michael Maier is a "computer artist" who regularly uploads his work to OTIS, an ftp site on the Net. Most of his works are graphics that involve a juxtaposition of conventional images that were scanned and then worked on with a computer.

"I focus on the visual form of how we receive information. I use a lot of appropriation in my work," said Maier. "I believe what I take in becomes part of me and is fair game for inclusion in my work."

Maier uses the net because it provides him with exposure. "I'm looking for critical feedback on my work — the net exposes me to the whole world and I don't have to leave my desk."

Where to get it

If you are interested in seeing the works of Townsend or Maier and anyone else who uploads to Otis, you can get there by two ftp sites at 141.214.4.135 (look in projects/otis) or sunsite.unc.edu (look in/pub/pictures/Otis). To learn how to download a GIF see the article in this issue. You can also get sound files off the Net.

There are also several BBS's around town that have GIF's and encourage people to submit their art. Electronic Image (937-9984/937-2137) and Cafe X (527-6871) cater specifically to electronic art-fart wannabes. For a comprehensive list of all BBS's that have GIF's, get the BBS list from Juxtaposition (367-1505).

If you are interested in doing your own work and uploading it, you can buy a membership to the various computer labs on campus and have access to computers, programs, scanners, printers and e-mail. There is a scanner in the computing center that can be used for a small fee. Off-campus there are several computer centers that provide similar facilities as well as high quality printing.

MICROSOFT'S latest package of computer games targets thirty-something "loosely supervised executives" who spend a minimum of four hours a week playing games like Minesweeper, Solitaire and Tetris.

Addicted office workers across the continent must be pleased with a recent function in Tetris: by pressing "escape" you can conjure up a phony Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet to trick a suspicious boss.

The downside of downloading is increasingly apparent. With everything from spellcheckers to Instant Tellers, we've become a society used to quick and easy solutions, with little work for the final product.

Apprehensive technophobes envision a future somewhere between the Jetson's and Brave New World.

In the context of education and literacy, skeptics fear software which, like the existing "Grammar check", can impose a formulaic style or structure to any news article or expository essay. Grammar check already threatens to uniformize style.

An editor at the *Montreal Gazette*, for example, spoke of a program in a Nebraska publication which has a program to create an instant sports article. Another new software program called *The Solution Machine*, aids students in finding "viable so-

lutions to their problems," whether scholastic or personal. Will then the computer revolution zap the classroom into cyberspace?

Or is the computer backlash a lot of hype? According to Will Straw, professor of Graduate Communications at McGill, "computers have brought back the art of writing. With e-mail, people are writing more than ever."

"There was a fear, 20 years ago, of a visual-oriented society where the TV would replace teaching, but in fact there has been a return to literacy," he said.

But the expediency and accessibility available through the fax, Internet or e-mail can contribute to an overload of extraneous and unnecessary information.

"You do tend to say sloppy things, you write anything to keep the e-mail communication up," Straw admitted.

Jenifer Blaxall, an elementary school teacher in the States contends that the computer craze has displaced crucial aspects of the cognitive and emotional processes.

"These children are losing out. They demand instantaneous answers, not well-thought out analyses. Problems are solved too quickly and the computers just clean up their mess for them. Sure, word processing is fine and helpful, but we need to be careful not to take away person-to-person learning," Blaxall asserted.

According to professor of psychology and member of the Cognitive Science Centre, Thomas Shultz, "the impact of computers on writing must be positive. Revision is so easy now."

Associate Professor of Educational and Counseling Psychology Robert Gracewell said that "students who have access to good computers enjoy a substantially increased output. Computers help free up our resources."

Will the information highway re-

by Catrin Morris

Children of the techno revolution

Will the info highway replace the school bus route?

place the school bus route? Will the university setting be rendered obsolete as students can access courses and information through computer networks?

According to Straw, the university is here to stay.

"We've had the same model of university since the middle ages. The university not just about getting information. It is a socializing experience. Beyond downloading courses, students come to school to hang out in the Biftek," he said.

Gracewell agreed. "There is still a need for teaching on human level. Usually skills and knowledge have to be taught through guidance or example in a lab or a lecture. There is a strong social aspect in a learning situation and certain types of information cannot be taught on a computer, even multi-media computers."

Professor-student interaction would not go out of style, even if individual study habits change on campus.

According to Straw, information technology has served to pull professors out of seclusion.

"For professors, productivity increases so much. I'm always cooking up projects with friends. Before, the professor lived quietly and went to a few conferences. No longer. A professor's contacts are increased," said Straw.

The benefits of computer technology are clear in the rapidly changing library system.

"University libraries are changing rapidly," said Gracewell. "For example, at the University of Calgary, the head of the computer centre is also the head of the library."

Shwartz also endorses technological advances within the university library. "The initial impact of Internet on libraries is positive. This will help universities. With new knowledge explosion and a lower budget, this will save the libraries," he said.

At best, technological advances in the university serve to democratize education by increasing accessibility and collapsing global boundaries through "electronic discussion groups." Students are able to work together simultaneously on a project through modems and network zones within a classroom setting.

Shwartz cautioned however, that technology can't replace the classroom.

"[There's] still a need for personal contact. Doesn't substitute for round table discussion," he said.



Free trade equals war trade

Canadian business lines the coat of America's army

by Chris Sheridan

SINCE the US President Dwight D. Eisenhower coined the term "military industrial complex" in 1961, billions of American dollars have been spent constructing the largest war machine in the world. Little do we know, however, that Canadian companies — with the help of the Canadian government — play an integral part in the US military industrial complex.

"It's too easy to focus on Canada's military exports to Third World repressive regimes... People often overlook that most of our [military] exports go to the United States and that the US is responsible for more violent deaths through wars and interventions than any other country," said Richard Sanders of the Ottawa-based Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade.

Military trade between Canada and the US was affirmed in 1958 when the two countries signed the Defense Production Sharing Agreement [DPSA]. The deal, which encouraged military trade between the two countries, lifted all trade restrictions and allowed the free flow of military hardware across the 49th parallel.

Since the signing of the DPSA,

between 150-200 Canadian companies like Canadair, Spar Aerospace, Pratt and Whitney of Canada, Litton Systems, Canadian Marconi and General Dynamics Manufacturing, have all exported military hardware to the United States. The largest prime exporter of military goods to the US is the Montréal-based Hérox, which produces landing gear for a number of US aircraft.

"Not only does the [military] trade not require an export permit, but the reports of its volume and content is totally voluntary," said Ken Epps of Project Ploughshares. "So, basically it's an unmonitored trade and it's often difficult to know who is doing what."

Statistics show over 66 per cent of all Canadian military exports in 1992 went to the United States, garnering \$717 million in Canadian revenue.

Canadair Director of Public Relations Catherine Chase downplayed the significance of the military trade with the US calling it "very minor." Chase added only about five per cent of all Canadair's exports to the United States are for military use. One of the company's

principal exports is the nose barrel for American F-18 fighter planes.

At the same time, however, Chase said Canadair hopes to increase military exports through the selling of the Sentinel, an un-piloted airborne vehicle designed to gather intelligence reports.

Referring to the Sentinel, Chase said, "The potential [for profits] is quite large, in our terms, at the moment... We've been at the forefront of this [intelligence technology] for many years."

According to Sanders, the Canadian government relies heavily on military contracts from the US and therefore plays an active role in soliciting contracts from the American military for Canadian companies.

"If there is a big military exhibition for companies [in the US], foreign affairs will, first of all, notify companies that there is this arms trade show... through a publication called *Canadexport*... And then it [Canadian government] gives them assistance in, for instance, shipping their material down to the shows," said Sanders.

He explained that the Department of Foreign Affairs also arranges a yearly event called "Hi-Tech" which brings together various international and American trade commissioners as well as Canadian military exporters.

Sanders added that there are a number of federal initiatives, like the Defense Industry Productivity [DIP] programs, which total about \$500 million per year in subsidies to Canadian companies which export products to the US military.

Canada's dependence on military trade was implied when a spokesperson for the federal Department of Industry said any possibility of erecting trade barriers on military products is unlikely.

"For Canada to all of a sudden put export permits in place... from the US perspective, it would be seen as a very negative thing by the Department of Defense and we [Canada] would move from being a highly preferred supplier to putting us in the same category as other countries," he said.

The spokesperson added that over the last five to ten years the government has tried to encourage Canadian companies to shift defense research to civilian products since military spending in the United States has decreased from \$80 billion to \$50 billion in the past five years. He added, however, "It's one thing to say that and another thing to do it because there has to be a willingness on the other side."

Epps agreed the Liberal government has shown a willingness to encourage defense conversion but was skeptical about whether military exports would decrease significantly.

"Where their [Liberal's] policy seems to be a continuation of the previous one is that they're also interested in exports of military goods for peacekeeping," said Epps. "The problem... is that one country's peacekeeping equipment is another country's offensive system."

Epps used the example of the light armored vehicles produced by General Motors in London, Ontario. He said the vehicles have been used by the Canadian forces in peacekeeping operations. "That same equipment was used by the US Marines in the invasion of Panama and it was used during the Gulf War. Under those circumstances, one can hardly call it peacekeeping," Epps added.

DAILY GRAPHIC BY MAX FRANCISCO

From the military straight to your kitchen

by Liz Unna

You come home from work, take a tv dinner out of the freezer and stick it into the microwave. It's done in five minutes and you thank your lucky stars that you were born into such an age of technological bliss.

But slow down, soldier! Before you gulp down your steaming turkey loaf, you may want to consider, even briefly, the history behind your trusty microwave oven.

Every time you use it, you are inadvertently reaping the rewards of billions of dollars spent on defense research. The microwave oven is an accidental commercial "spinoff" from research which was originally intended for the military sector. Most of the technology we use today — from silly putty to the microchips in children's toys to the Internet — are "spinoffs", having evolved out of government defense research.

In the mid-forties, an engineer from the US mega defense contractor Raytheon discovered the

cooking properties of microwaves by placing a bag of popcorn in front of the wave guide of a military radar set. By 1967 Raytheon launched the home "Radarange" microwave oven, and it's been microwave heaven ever since.

Impressed? Government agencies want you to be. They want you to love their spinoffs, mostly so they can justify the huge portion of the North American budget which goes towards military research (in the US, for example, \$43 billion was spent on defense research and development in 1988 alone). NASA even publishes an annual report called *Spinoff* which records all the commercial applications of technology which was developed for space programs.

"A common excuse for military spending are the spinoffs that have occurred, the civilian products. The computer chip, for example, arose out of a military program which called for smaller and smaller electronics for missiles," says Ken Epps, Program Associate

of Project Ploughshares, an Ontario-based peace and justice organization.

Tang, Velcro and Teflon — it is a popular myth that these fine products are spinoffs, brought to your homes via the Apollo space program in 1968.

The Apollo astronauts' suits were indeed coated in Teflon, their tools were stuck on to the walls of the spacecraft by Velcro, and they did crack open the Tang to celebrate landing on the moon. But these products were all invented by independent researchers, long before NASA knew about them.

"The belief that the three products were fruits of the space program is a testament to the myth-making power of Madison Avenue, not to the technology-driving power of the race to the moon," reads a 1989 Boston Globe article called "Spinoffs: A Myth is Born".

But even if Tang, Velcro and Teflon were products of the space

program, as NASA would like us to believe, are they really worth it?

No, says Epps. "We reject the argument that the spinoffs justify the spending."

Richard Sanders, coordinator of the Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT), agrees. "Spending billions of dollars to invent Tang is ridiculous. Do we have to put a man on the moon to invent Tang?" he asks "Please, people are starving..."

Sanders recognizes that spinoffs are at times useful to society, but would prefer to see money spent on direct research.

"If you spend a billion dollars to design a weapon system, you might by chance come up with something useful for civilians. But if you had initially spent the money on trying to come up with, for example, environmental or medical technology, your research dollars would have been better spent," says Sanders.

Psssst, your turkey loaf is getting cold.

Who's got the bomb?

So, you're a small country looking to join the increasing list of states with nuclear weapons. Here are a few things you'll need to know before getting started.

First you have to decide on fuel, the choice is between uranium 238, and plutonium 239. Uranium 238 is naturally occurring but needs substantial "upgrading" before it can be considered "weapons quality". Upgrading requires some fairly sophisticated and expensive technology, so be prepared to spend.

Your other fuel choice is plutonium 239. This stuff doesn't occur naturally but is a byproduct of any nuclear reactor. This last fact is important because it means that simply by "peacefully" producing hydro power in a nuclear reactor you get your weapons fuel to boot — call it recycling. Again, you're going to have to separate it from the uranium and other reactor byproducts, but the process is easier and less expensive than that for U238.

Now remember that even though your plutonium is produced from a "peaceful" use of nuclear energy this doesn't necessarily mean you can just use it for whatever you feel like. Since 1970, the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) specifies that all plutonium produced in nuclear reactors throughout the world be accounted for.

Making bombs is not a legitimate use according to the NPT, so you have two options. You can either not sign the NPT (like Algeria), or sign the NPT but don't declare all of your nuclear facilities. Not signing the NPT has a

number of diplomatic and trade consequences so most countries in your position opt instead to sign but not fully declare.

To make your first bomb requires about 10kg of weapons-grade plutonium, this will take a few years to collect. Be patient. Acquiring all of the other technology also takes time so give yourself anywhere between 10 to 20 years.

Finally, you're going to need a missile. The big selling point of nuclear weapons is the size of the bang, so you

don't want to be anywhere nearby when this happens. Shop around. Right now the two countries that will supply you with missiles, no questions asked, are China and North Korea.

Fact:

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was originally signed in 1970, and now boasts 144 signatories. This treaty essentially says that only the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China can have nuclear weapons — you can't.

Economic and diplomatic sanctions are used to enforce the treaty. Since 1970, only India has openly tested a nuclear weapon. However, several other countries are suspected of being capable of having bombs, others are suspected of being capable of producing them rapidly, and still others are suspected of actively developing them.

—Compiled by Peter King with information from *The Bulletin of the American Scientist*, *Foreign Affairs* magazine, and *Peace Magazine*.

Countries that say they have it (the bomb, that is):

- United States — the US has by far the most nuclear weapons. Current plans call for the maintenance of an arsenal of approximately 2000.
- Former Soviet Union — nuclear weapons in the former USSR are divided between Russia (the most), the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Byelorussia.
- Britain
- France
- China

Countries that don't say they have it but do:

- Israel — The Israelis have the largest undeclared force of highly sophisticated nuclear weapons, between 50 and 300.
- India — the only country not declared an official nuclear weapons power by the Non-Proliferation Treaty which has tested its own bomb (1974)
- Pakistan
- South Africa

Countries actively working to make one:

- Iran
- Iraq — the program has suffered a series of recent setbacks
- Algeria — yep
- North Korea — the status of North Korea's nuclear program, and the South Korean and American reaction to it, has been the cause of recent tensions in the area

It is important to realize that there is no reliable method for determining whether a country has the bomb or not.

Your manias become science

Piece of history dismantled at McGill

Cyclotron discovered sixth form of radioactivity

by Jason Prince

"It's been chopped up. Done. Finished," said Mark Luz, president of McGill's Students' Society.

When no-one was looking, McGill University had it dismantled.

The first particle-accelerating cyclotron built in Canada, buried in the basement of the Foster Radiation Laboratory on the downtown campus, was cut into small pieces and carted off to Chalk River last summer.

The cyclotron had a celebrated history. The university considered registering the laboratory and its cyclotron as a museum. In its finest hour, it was used to discover a new form of radioactivity, Delayed Proton Radioactivity.

"Up to that time, there were 5 kinds of radioactivity known. This was the sixth," said physics professor John Crawford. It was also used to discover 86 of nearly 2000 radioactive isotopes now known to science.

A crack team of physicists, technicians, and radiation specialists, wearing white radioactivity-repelling uniforms, took it apart in six weeks.

Each radioactive piece was isolated, identified, measured for its radioactivity, and care-

fully packaged in steel drums.

Wayne Wood, manager of McGill's Safety Office oversaw the actual details of the dismantling. Two McGill professors who knew the machine intimately indicated the areas most likely to be radio-active. Meanwhile, technicians from MONSERO, outside consultants specializing in the field of dismantling dangerous and radioactive machinery, prepared and monitored the execution of the plan, which had been approved by the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB).

"They were not necessary," said Wood, speaking of MONSERO. "They just stood around and watched and measured."

The total cost of the dismantling was in the neighborhood of \$125 000, according to François Tavenas, Vice-Principal responsible for Planning and Resources, who noted that it came in on budget.

A report was produced at the end of each day, listing the radioactive materials which were extracted from the gaping maw of the 275 ton steel magnet. In all, 1430 kilograms of "low level" radioactive waste were removed from the laboratory, including large chunks of cement which had been removed from the floor where radioactive liquids had been

spilled.

Once the "hot" parts were removed, students moved in to finish the job. Dismantling the magnet took all of 9 days, according to Crawford.

"At the end of the summer, the AECB revoked our license," Wood said. "In this case our objective was to have the license revoked."

A little historical context

The cyclotron was built in 1946, two years after the Canadian government built a nuclear facility at Chalk River whose mandate was to explore the peaceful application of nuclear technology, according to Gordon Edwards of the Canadian Peace Alliance.

Before Chalk River was built, research into the isolation of weapons-grade plutonium was done in a secret Montréal facility associated with the University of Montréal. Canada played a major role in the war effort to develop the atomic bomb, although research was coordinated by British scientists.

"Research done in Montréal (at this secret facility) was the basis of three national nuclear weapons programs: British, French and that of the United States," said Edwards.

Of the cyclotron, Edwards noted that it was "a lot safer than a nuclear reactor."

"The University of Montréal's Slo-Poke nuclear reactor (which provides radio-active isotopes for university research) is fueled by weapons grade uranium. (McGill's) cyclotron ran on electricity," he explained. "A Slo-Poke reactor produces millions of times more radioactive waste than what can be produced by a cyclotron."

The death of print in the information age

Every day we wade through the information jungle. We are constantly bombarded with bits and clips of information from a variety of sources, without the tools to search through and sort it effectively.

The information superhighway, for now anyway, is still unpaved.

A number of newspapers and news services across North America have established projects to look at the future of print journalism in the electronic information age.

Peter Cooney, the *Gazette's* manager of newsroom technology, has given a lot of thought over that past 18 months to what the *Gazette* and other newspapers will look like in ten or fifteen years. With a grant from the *Gazette's* owner, Southam, Inc., he has created a "look and feel" prototype of the successor to today's newspaper using a Macintosh computer.

He believes that the electronic newspaper will go beyond topical news by offering links to information sources such as university libraries, archives and news wires.

The electronic newspaper will be a device allowing us to navigate through this information easily. If it lives up to expectations it will be the ultimate research and communications tool, merging the telephone, television, radio and text. Cooney calls this device the "panel".

Out with newsprint, in with the "panel"

Cooney thinks that the panel will be about the size of a thick magazine or an Etch-a-Sketch. It will be portable and will be activated by touching the screen, or maybe voice commands. A package of up-to-date news would be transmitted at regular intervals to your panel for you to sift through.

The technology doesn't exist yet, of course. Telephone or cable companies are not yet able to transmit on demand large amounts of picture and text information into people's homes.

On the computer screen in Peter Cooney's lab at the *Gazette* is a mockup of a newspaper cover, with several stories and an index.

Clicking with the mouse on the quote of the day, in this case a quote by Richard Nixon, causes a little window to appear, and a film clip of Nixon's resignation speech is played. Clicking on the Black Sabbath concert review teaser in the index displays a portion of a music video. With a touch of a button you can hear Juan Antonio Samaranch's speech opening the Olympics.

Cooney likes to think of information communication as "dimensional" — different media have different levels of detail, whether they are communicating news or advertising.

The future newspaper will combine all of these layers into a single package, so that the user need only access information to the depth they are interested in. If the user finds a quote in an article interesting, they could call up the whole speech in text or audio form, and then go further down the "information pyramid" by calling up contextual or historical information.

Advertisers will be able to combine the visual punch of a single-product TV ad with the detail of a newspaper department store ad which may display prices for fifty different items. The "on-line" nature of the service would allow the user to respond to advertisers or send letters to the editor electronically.

The panel will only succeed if it is easy to use. "If there is a perception that this stuff is hard it will fail... The interface will be so well refined that it will attract a wide usership," Cooney says.

While fingertip access to infinite amounts of electronic information is exciting, it can also be incredibly intimidating. That's where journalists fit in. They will create the packages of information at the top level of the information pyramid.

"People really don't want to go and find their own information — it's hard

work!" Cooney says. "Most people would actually prefer to have what they have now, which is to have warm, fuzzy human beings who sit in a newsroom and pick out information which they think will be interesting to you."

TV + Radio + Text = ?

Although his work on the electronic successor to the printed newspaper or magazine is based in multimedia — a mixture of audio, video and text — he doesn't believe that the trivializing effect of television or video images will crowd out hard news.

"[This] is not a fusion of the newspaper and TV. Newspapers provide depth of coverage, width of coverage. I think that television, which is already fragmenting — you hear talk of the 500 channel information superhighway — is losing its mass market. Television will retreat into an entertainment medium," says Cooney.

He sees a future in which TV delivers entertainment such as movies, much as radio today is dominated by popular music. In turn, the absorption of video and audio techniques in "print" journalism will radically alter the role of the journalist, who will be required to not only write news stories, but shoot video footage and record sound as well.

Cooney is worried that the craft of writing a good news story may become devalued. The convergence of video, audio, photography and text into a single package will force the writer to become a multimedia expert.

Local vs Global

Print newspaper organizations will be at the centre of electronic information delivery because they have the largest base of journalistic resources.

A typical independent radio or TV station, and even large media institutions such as the CBC, employ a small fraction of the reporters working at a typical newspaper. Newspapers also have the largest base of detailed information available to them in their research files and photo archives.

It is apparent to many observers that only the largest media organizations are going to be able to afford to go on-line.

In North America, where delivery services like phone and cable companies have far more government regulations than in Europe, there will have to be

massive restructuring of what.

For Cooney's multimedia to come into existence, the information transfer of technology will have to merge video and audio with cable and satellites, telephone and cable companies, restricted from infringing territory.

Neither cable nor have the ability to offer information, a field of paper, radio and television companies will also have to act as only they have create the hardware for the panel.

According to Ap the global information worth \$3.5 trillion everyone is standing.

This technology shakedown of information will probably create monopolies unparalleled in anything which worries and poverty activists. The Commission (CRTC).

The CRTC, Canada's regulatory agency, convergence of media distribution companies powerful American exist when more are turning to the US.

The large-scale migration across national borders may also require local newsgathering between the local break down, as is someone in *Mor Delhi Times* or *Le Devo*.

The homogenization of news has been a consequence of wire service Press half a century accelerating due per cent of Canadian is controlled Southam and T.

To generate these companies by their own internal Southam is even

Multimedia project hints at future

Information age?

by Zack Taylor

of who gets to do the international, national and arts sections of its papers in a central location. When newspapers go electronic, the incentive to produce news packages that can be used in the most locations will increase — at the expense of local news, which require dedicated staffs in every location. The ties between press and local community will be swept away in the age of the global information village. Chances are that only the larger municipalities will be able to afford to bring their local news on-line.

Cooney sees local news becoming a niche market. "Newspapers below the size of the *Gazette* — small regional papers such as the *Westmount Examiner* — may remain economically viable as paper products for a long time to come because with a circulation of three to five thousand it may not be economical to do that electronically."

Access and censorship
Cooney thinks that when the technology is fully developed it will not be priced for the wealthy and will be as accessible as television is today. Statistics show that since the 1920s, people have spent more or less the same amount of money in real dollars on entertainment, including the news. In other words, TV hasn't made the news any more expensive.

"If you take a richer family which can afford a bigger TV set, and more cable access, you're not getting an awful lot more than the family which is just tuning into the free programming. There are lots of studies which suggest that richer people will not pay more for information," Cooney says.

There are many incentives for media companies to make the technology accessible to as many people as possible. The cheaper access is, the more subscribers the services will have. Electronic services also have the allure of being less expensive to produce than paper products in terms of labour and materials.

"The people who are working on this panel, including Knight-Ridder in the US, are estimating that it will cost between \$100 and \$200." That's about the same as this year's subscription to the *Gazette*.

"If you were to take out a one-year paid subscription to a newspaper, they'd likely throw in the panel."

Future of journalism

The future of history

by Taya Talukdar

The impact of technology on writing the past

Nobody writes letters anymore, and that means both problems and an exciting future for studying the past. Modern technology has created new forms of historical evidence and new ways of preserving data, and that requires a fresh approach to the researching and recording history.

McGill History Professor Leonard Moore says that the very nature of modern culture means that people are less likely to record their personal lives. According to him, most people spend their leisure time now watching t.v. rather than writing a diary or journal. "Because of technology, of media, of our popular culture, I would not be surprised if fewer people kept personal diaries," he said.

Richard Virr, Curator of Manuscripts for McGill's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections said he's sad that written correspondence is disappearing. "For lots of authors that's probably the most interesting thing in their papers...I'd much rather trade all my manuscripts for a good sound batch of letters," Virr said.

Dr. Marcel Caya, University Archivist for the McGill Archives, said that people who traditionally wrote letters will turn to alternative methods to express themselves.

"I think people that are used to expressing themselves with letters will express themselves differently, with personal journals, diaries. People used to do that, but now people who really want to keep a record instead of writing to their friends, will keep a diary."

Whether or not more people will keep diaries, there is a consensus that fewer people are writing letters and that this loss has, to a certain extent, been offset by the increase in the amount of documentation created by technological innovations such as electronic mail and fax machines.

Moore said technology has opened up new areas for historical research. New forms of communication and of gathering information will provide even more information on how ordinary people live. He claims more documents will be

available covering a wider variety of topics like new demographic and economic trends, public health, and public opinion.

Virr said he's worried about preserving so much new data. According to him, the practice of keeping records on computer disks is both expensive and ineffective. The constant development of new technology requires continuous upgrading of both technology and staff. Virr argued that few archival institutions, including McGill, are able to afford such upgrading.

"I think those records [on computer disks] will be lost for any place except the largest archival institutions," he said. "Smaller archives are not going to deal in any effective manner with computer data."

Caya also raised questions about the effectiveness of computer records. He praised the capacity of optical disk technology to copy physical material, but said that computer records kept on database are no longer stable because of the constant need to make back-up copies to keep track of changes.

Virr maintains that hard copy (paper) is the best possible means of keeping records. It's cheaper and more accessible. For example, the minutes of the McGill Board of Governors illustrate the deficiency of computer-generated and maintained records. Putting the minutes on disk may be more economical for the Board, but in the long run it will cost the Archives much more money to make those records permanently available.

"Until technology can provide some kind of a holder for data that is permanently accessible, until then we have to keep it in written form," he said.

He believes that historians, archivists, and people concerned with historical records should discuss together what kinds of records should be kept and in what format. The future of history requires a consensus among those responsible for its preservation.

Gazette phasing out workers

Technology takes precedence over job security

The *Montreal Gazette* has turned its back on those who brought it into the high-tech world of the newspaper industry, say 70 locked-out typographers.

The typographer's union, CEP local 145, is entering the 11th month of struggle with company management, having been locked out since last May.

According to union spokesperson, Larry Kent, the *Gazette* has refused to accept a "renewal clause" to which it had originally agreed three years ago.

In a contract signed by both the union and the *Gazette*, Kent said typographers were guaranteed employment in exchange for their assistance in upgrading the typesetting equipment.

The *Gazette* terminated a number of jobs in the composing room due to computerization of production. The rest were asked to transfer to other departments. Since that time, 130 workers have either lost their jobs or transferred.

"We agreed [three years ago] we would leave at 65 and that they [Gazette] would not have to hire anymore workers [for typesetting]," said Kent.

He also explained that the exodus of English Québécois from the province, the shrinking interest in print media, and the replacement of human labour with new technology have all contributed to a loss of profits for the *Gazette*. As a result, Kent said, the paper is cutting jobs.

"You can't stop technology...but it's also obvious that technology has taken the craft of a lot of people," said Kent.

Since the dispute began, the *Gazette* has broken Québec's anti-sab legislation over 1300 times, said Kent. Despite a number of union victories in court, the *Gazette* has refused to accept the union's terms.

"Their [Gazette's] counter-offer is to dismantle the union and to get rid of the guarantees [for workers]," said Kent.

The union has successfully lobbied a number of local businesses and Montréalers to boycott the *Gazette* despite the fact that this case has been ignored by the Montréal media.

But according to Kent, this dispute is considered by those in the legal profession to be "one of the major legal battles in the history of Canada."

The union will be going to final arbitration with the *Gazette* from May 11-16th.

— Daily Staff

Is sexual orientation biological?

Researchers look for a genetic cause of sexuality

By Cherie Payne

There has been much debate between social groups as to what determines sexual orientation. This debate was furthered by the 1993 discovery of a genetic marker for gay men made by National Institute of Health researcher, Dr. Dean Hamer.

Although those doing the research claim a benign interest in sexuality, critics worry that medical findings could work against the queer community through genetic engineering and abortion of fetuses with a genetic predisposition to homosexuality.

Chris Carter, Administrator of Lesbians, Bisexuals, and Gays of McGill (LBGM), is one such critic.

"I think it's scary. This kind of research will not help find a cure for a disease. It's a way of finding a cure for homosexuality," he asserted.

Most research being done is in the area of neurobiology which poses some difficulty for researchers looking for conclusive results. Many would argue that psychosexual feelings cannot be explained through biology, and, furthermore, that the brain is an organ of the body about

which too little is known to be able to isolate a potential cause for something like hetero or homosexuality.

During the 19th century, homosexuality came to be viewed as a form of mental illness, and by the 1940s, the psychiatric profession saw it as an aspect of psychopathic, paranoid, and schizoid personality disorders. It was not until 1973 when psychologist Evelyn Hooker proved that homosexuality can not be de-

mines sexual orientation. There is some evidence that genetics plays a role. Northwestern University psychologist Michael Baily and Boston University's Richard Pillard compared 56 identical twins, 54 fraternal twins, and 57 genetically unrelated adopted brothers in a "Genetic Study of Male Sexual Orientation."

They found a gay-gay concordance rate of 11 percent for the adoptive brothers, 22 percent for the

"THIS KIND OF RESEARCH WILL NOT HELP FIND A CURE FOR A DISEASE... IT'S A WAY OF FINDING A CURE FOR HOMOSEXUALITY"

—Chris Carter, Administrator of Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals of McGill.

defined as a pathology, that the American Psychiatric Association removed it from its official *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual*, acknowledging that homosexuality is not a disease.

Yet this finding did not eliminate the question of what deter-

fraternal twins, and 52 percent for the identical twins. These results suggest that homosexuality is highly attributable to genetics.

Kabir Ravindra, Peer Support Counselor at LBGM, expressed some optimism for such research. He noted that although the discov-



What would Foucault think of the gay gene?

ery of a biological cause for sexual orientation might be dangerous in the wrong hands, it could also be useful for those questioning their sexuality.

"Many of the people doing this research are gays, lesbians, and bisexuals themselves. A lot of people are curious, and they want to know [why people are attracted to the people they are]," he noted. "There is another side to this research. Once we can prove that sexual orientation is genetic, we will be able to say, 'stop hating me, because I don't have a choice'."

In an interview with the *Advocate*, a magazine geared towards a gay male audience, Dr. Hamer explained that he would patent his research findings in order to protect them from being used by homo-

phobic commercial interests.

"I've been told it might be possible to get some sort of an agreement that would allow us to prevent our discovery from being used commercially," he pledged.

Unfortunately, little research about lesbian and bisexual women has been conducted. One bisexual female student at McGill, who asked to remain anonymous, was skeptical of medical research into a gene for sexual orientation.

"Although I am attracted to women physically, I am also attracted to the strength and support that I can get from other women. Often my attraction is just an extension of my respect for women in general," she stated.

— with files from the *Advocate* and the *Atlantic*

McGill at forefront of AIDS research

by Joya Balfour

Since its inception in 1990, a research centre at McGill has strived to be at the forefront of medical technology in Canada. The McGill AIDS Centre, which is affiliated with five teaching hospitals in Montréal, carries out work on all aspects of the disease.

"The AIDS Centre coordinates research at teaching hospitals and usually has 60 to 70 projects going on at one time," said Anne Renaud, administrator for the Centre.

"We test anti-HIV effects, study the mechanisms whereby HIV becomes resistant to drugs, [conduct] studies of the immune system to prevent HIV, and have patients in clinical trials to test new drugs," explained Dr. Mark Wainberg, director of the McGill AIDS Centre and head of AIDS research at the Jewish General Hospital.

Wainberg is realistic about the AIDS Centre's progress. "Obviously nothing has been successful because people are still dying. AZT [a drug which slows the progress of AIDS] is still the best drug available," he said.

AZT, unfortunately, has substantial side effects.

Currently, researchers are using technology to identify mutations which generate resistance to dideoxycytidine and dideoxythiacytidine, drugs which

prolong and improve the quality of patients' life. They are also studying anticancer chemotherapy as a strategy in AIDS treatment. AZT, in actuality, was "designed initially with anti-cancer chemotherapy in mind," wrote Wainberg and Dr. Richard Margolese in a 1992 article.

The interdisciplinary study of HIV infection and AIDS is a prime goal of the AIDS Centre. The ongoing medical research is complemented by studies in the social sphere, where the need for education and adaptation is still great.

"Just recently I went to talk to parents and daycare workers in order to avoid problems like the Jessica case," said Renaud, referring to the recent incident where a Montréal toddler was removed from daycare because she was HIV-positive.

The Centre believes that awareness is a key issue in fighting the battle against AIDS.

Renaud and Wainberg wrote in *The Globe and Mail* that "the decision to ban Jessica... was a clear manifestation of fear and a sad reminder of how few strides have really been made in HIV/AIDS education, despite efforts by the medical community, government agencies and AIDS organizations."

McGill students sing for AIDS

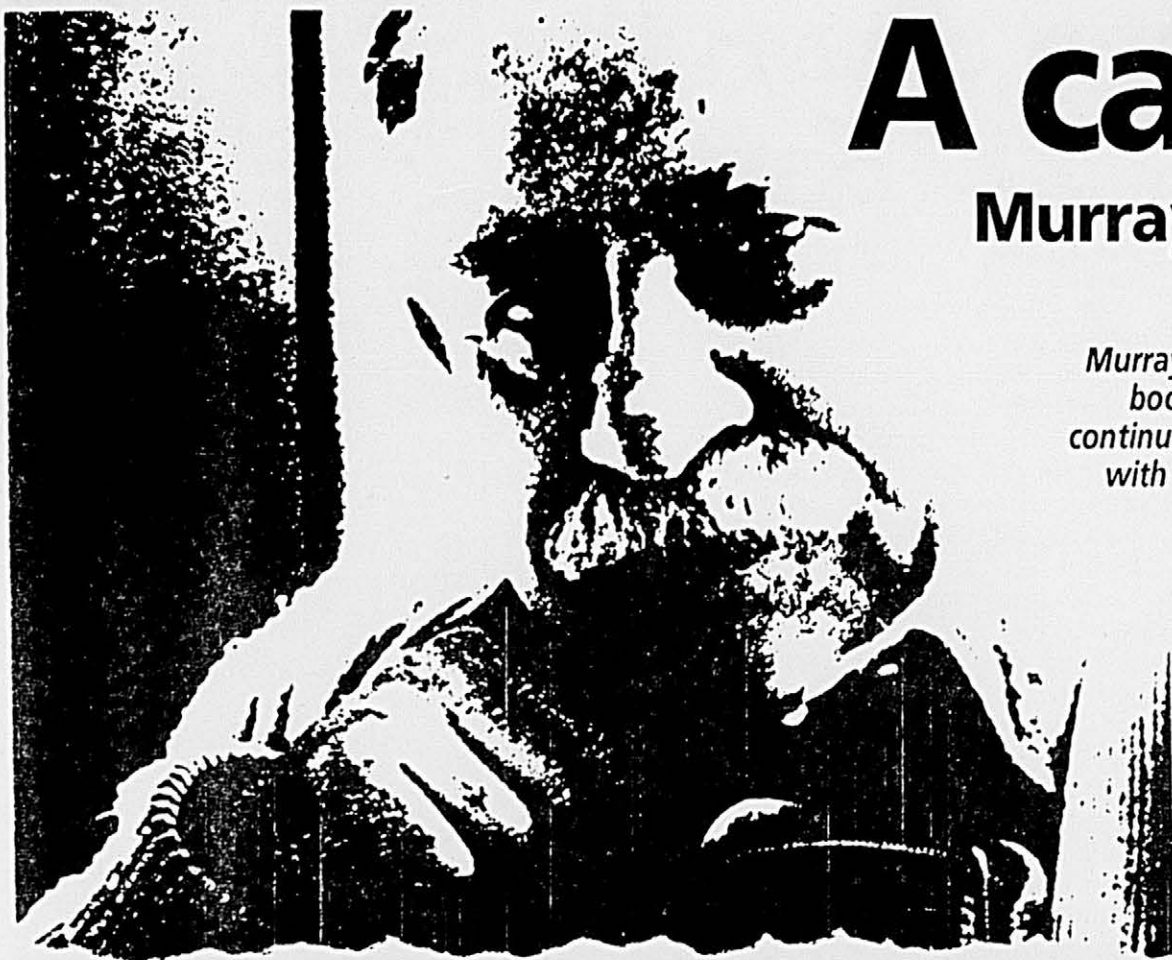
The McGill Choral Society (MCS) plans to raise \$35 000 for AIDS research and related services. Currently the largest club on campus with over 200 members, MCS will use their upcoming concert as a means to raise money for the McGill AIDS Centre and the Farha Foundation, a national organization devoted to improving outpatient services for those with AIDS.

Last spring the choir, under the direction of Mary Jane Puii, held its first AIDS benefit concert, and since the recent deaths of two of MCS' supporters, Ron Farha and Québec artist Jeffrey Goodman, the event has taken on an added meaning. This time MCS hopes to raise \$35 000. Funds raised will go toward AIDS awareness, treatment and research, as well as support services for AIDS patients and their families.

In the past MCS has held benefit concerts for the Scarlet Key Foundation and for research on arterio-lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease).

The McGill Choral Society's AIDS benefit concert will be held at 20h00, Saturday, April 16th at Mary Queen of the World Cathedral (corner René-Lévesque & Mansfield). Works include Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* and selections from *Jesus Christ Superstar*. Tickets are \$15 (adults) and \$7 (students) and can be purchased at Sam the Record Man, Phantasmagoria, Sadie's, from choir members, or at the door. For further information call 937-4227.

—Joya Balfour



A call to arms

Murray Bookchin

by Jason Prince

on technology

Murray Bookchin, now in his 73rd year, has written over a dozen books on social ecology, municipal politics, and anarchism. He continues to be active in urban social movements. Bookchin spoke with the Daily last week from his home in Burlington, Vermont.

"It's very important to distinguish between technology, which can be socially very very useful...and a capitalist system that uses that technology...in order to plunder human beings and the planet."

Daily: Has the explosion of technology played a role in turning people into commodities?

Bookchin: Technology is not commodifying us. Commodities came into existence before the Industrial Revolution. I'd like to get away from the idea that technology is completely autonomous and decides our behaviour. I think a lot of misleading stuff has been published on that subject.

Technology has profoundly affected our lives, but it is effected through a distinct medium. For example, commodity production is already appearing before the Industrial Revolution took place. What capitalists were doing was using very traditional techniques, like spinning wheels and hand looms, and hand dying of cloth on a cottage basis. They established factories where they brought the machinery together under one shed, and they engaged in mass production, using traditional machines, hardly much more advanced than the neolithic. The technological revolution of the industrial revolution did not become very powerful or very effective in England until the middle of the 19th century.

Now it is capitalism that used this technology, it was not the technology that decided how people would work or that the mass manufacture would occur. What technology does is sophisticate the so-

cial relationships between people, it sharpens them, it hones them more finely. And the tendency to view technology as such as the cause of all our problems or as the main source of all of our problems, to give it "autonomy", is merely to deal with the symptoms [rather] than to deal with the causes. That's very important for people to understand.

Now, there's no question that technology reinforces capitalism, enhances its power, but the point is that it's very important to distinguish between technology, which can be socially very very useful—in fact bring us a utopia without damaging the environment at all—and a capitalist system that uses that technology, expands that technology, in order to plunder human beings and the planet.

Now there are obviously technologies that are inherently bad, like nuclear energy. There are inherently bad technologies that shouldn't exist under any rational social order. But the point is that many technologies that are now being attacked and condemned, are really dependant more upon the social order than upon their impact on the social order.

By and large, technology is not autonomous. It depends literally upon what kind of a society it is being used in. And we have to get to the roots of the society because we're going to need that technology to meet the needs of people.

Right now, we are seeing the permanent elimination of jobs because of new revolutions in technology...

I think that's wonderful. In a rational society, that would be regarded as marvelous. People would be freed from work. Or work would be distributed among more people to reduce working hours.

One of the great demands of the radical movement, which young people possibly have forgotten, was more unemployment! (laughs). The anarchists demanded that in Spain in the 1930s. The most radical left wing movements always demanded a reduction in working hours and spreading work around. And they also hoped that technology would take over the most onerous types of work, and people would be able to work in a kind of craft-like basis for their their own pleasure, and self-expression, as well as have the opportunity to read and to think and to discuss ideas.

Yet the practical implications, in our world right now, for a reduced work week are enormous. In many cases this has meant that people will take cuts to their wages.

That has to be fought. That's part of the social struggles that have to be fought. Just like there are whites who don't want to give freedom to people of colour. Just like there are

capitalists who don't want to recognize trade unions. Just as there are imperialists who are trying to edge in on third world economies, or for that matter even first world economies, like the attempt by the United States to enhance its positions both in Mexico and in Canada. So it seems to me that these are things that you have to fight about.

You know people tend to adapt all the time, and that's a very bad disease. This is especially bad when one talks about socially progressive or radical movements. I'm beginning to find that just because the Iron Curtain has collapsed, the Berlin Wall falls apart, suddenly a whole bunch of socialists, as though they suddenly lost their great socialist homeland called Russia (which I never regarded as socialist), are saying they are no longer socialists anymore, that capitalism won.

And now they are going to become what they call "radical democrats", which usually means joining the liberal parties in Canada or the Democratic Party in the United States. That kind of fragile socialism is, in my opinion, a revelation of how many people tend to adapt to capitalism. Capitalism tells them how they should oppose capitalism, and I find that repulsive.

Yet it is no easy road, the next few years, in real material terms, for some people. In Montréal for example there are some neighbourhoods that have unemployment rates as high as 30-40 percent. These people are the victims of technological transformation and the globalization of trade. It is difficult to argue at that level that technological transformation is a good thing.

Technological transformation is, for most people under capitalism, a disaster. We're talking about two different things here. We're talking about the technology as such, and we're talking about the social system. Now if you're going to tell me that capitalism is going to use technology against people, I totally agree with you. That's not my point. My point is: where is the problem? Is it because of technological transformation or because of capitalism?

Now what people have to ask themselves while they resist technological transformation that may cost them their jobs, and cause them misery (resist it in the sense that they demand that the technological transformation occur rationally, which capitalism is generally incapable of doing), they must also make people aware of the fact that this

technological transformation would be a benefit to their lives if they got rid of the damn capitalist society. And as long as people try to adapt to capitalism, they are going to suffer. And I say this with the deepest regret, that they're going to suffer. And this technological transformation is now going to take place whether they like it or not.

So what are we going to do now?

We've got to organize a damn movement. I mean we've got to stop sitting on our ears, or becoming so-called Marxist professors, who write abstruse manuscripts, abstruse scholarly articles about little fine points in social theory, and we have to organize a movement. I mean we have to. Marx put it very well; up to now philosophers have thought about the world—the time has come to change it. It's high time we started changing the world and organizing the movement that will try to change the world.

I hope that people in Montréal will organize a movement that will try to re-empower people, and really establish a more democratic type of system in the city of Montréal so that people's needs will be considered, and that will challenge the irrationalities in society today. Not sit around saying how can we make do with the fact that capitalism is destroying our neighbourhoods, putting people out of work, moving all over the place globally speaking in total disregard to what people need, and start thinking in terms of how are we going to change the system.

The point is, if we are just going to sit around and lament how technology is going to replace jobs, the answer will be that it will replace jobs. Approximately 40 million people in the United States are now regarded as socially and economically expendable. That's a very large number of people. That's nearly twice the population of Canada. They are now regarded, according to statistics I have seen, as being socially expendable.

What that means is that there is no room in the society for them. A very large proportion of that population consists of minority groups. That's a good many lives.

Let me stress the need to organize a movement that tries to resist. A really radical movement that tries to resist the damage that capitalism is inflicting on people's lives, and is also inflicting on the environment.

Murray Bookchin will be speaking at Concordia University on May 7th and 8th. For more information call 848-7585.

THE NERD TEST

How much of a geek are you?

by Max Francisco & Elizabeth Caley

Score one point for each YES.
The score is % nerdity.

- 1 Have you ever used a computer?
- 2 Have you ever programmed a computer?
- 3 Have you ever built a computer?
- 4 Done #2 continuously for more than eight hours?
- 5 Have you ever done #2 on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the same weekend?
- 6 Have you ever done #2 past 4 am?
- 7 Have you ever done #2 with someone of the appropriate (either or both, your choice) sex (besides your consultant)?
- 8 Have you ever done #2 for money?
- 9 ? (If you know the answer add 2)
- 10 Do you wear glasses? Are your glasses broken? Are they taped with electrical tape?
- 11 Is your vision worse than 20/60?
- 12 Are you legally blind?
- 13 Have you ever asked a question in lecture?
- 14 Have you ever answered a question in lecture?
- 15 Have you ever corrected a professor?
- 16 Have you ever answered a rhetorical question?
- 17 Do you sit in the front row?
- 18 Do you take notes in more than one color?
- 19 Do you use a laptop to take notes?
- 20 Do you read science fiction?
- 21 Do you have sexual fantasies of comic book characters?
- 22 Have you ever used a microscope?
- 23 Have you ever used a telescope?
- 24 Have you ever used an oscilloscope?
- 25 Is your weight (in lbs) less than your IQ?
- 26 Do you have acne?
- 27 Do you have greasy hair?
- 28 Are you unaware of it?
- 29 Have you ever bought anything from Radio Shack?
- 30 Do you know trigonometry?
- 31 Do you know calculus?
- 32 Do you know Maxwell's Equations?
- 33 Do you have them on a t-shirt?
- 34 Do you staple papers twice?
- 35 Have you ever dissected anything for fun?
- 36 Do you know pi past five decimal places?
- 37 Do you know e past five decimal places?
- 38 Do you own more than \$500 in electronics (excluding stereo)?
- 39 More than \$2500?
- 40 Have you ever built more than \$2500 worth of electronics?
- 41 Have you ever watched Dr. Who?
- 42 More than three times in the same night?
- 43 Have you ever read The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy?
- 44 Have you ever done homework on a Friday night?
- 45 Have you ever pulled an all-nighter?
- 46 Have you ever redesigned a major household appliance?

Breaking down the barriers

Women and engineering
by Robin Perelle

DESPITE the increasingly progressive environment greeting female undergraduates in our Faculty of Engineering, it is clear that the sexism of the past has only begun to be dismantled.

"It was really kind of overwhelming at first, being one of only 15 girls out of 150 students," said first year mechanical engineering student Agnes von Hahn.

But Michelle Gibson, a U4 member of the Engineering Undergraduate Society's committee for Promoting Opportunities for Women in Engineering (POWE), maintains that a significant effort is being made to support female students in the faculty.

"Within the academic cradle it's not too bad," said Gibson. "A lot of people are conscious of the fact that women are still a minority, and they try to support them."

She cites the faculty's Dean Bélanger as one such positive influence, recalling that he banned the old engineering newspaper The Plumber's Pot because it was offensive. The Plumber's Pot has since been replaced by The Plumber's Faucet which recently ran a special Women's issue.

One of the most egalitarian departments in the faculty is civil engineering. "It's still off balance, but I seldom find myself outnumbered in a classroom situation," says Andrea Godfry, a U2 student in the program and a member of Women in Science and Engineering (WISE).

The official percentage of female students enrolled in the department of civil engineering for the 1993-94 academic year was 49.5%, while the chemical department hit an encouraging 70%. The other departments, however, scored much lower, with figures hovering around 23%.

Surprisingly, McGill's Engineering Faculty boasts one of the highest female enrollment percentages in the country. But this hasn't extinguished the persistent stereotypes of a misogynist faculty full of lechers.

Tracy Strong, a U3 member of POWE, defends her fellow engineering students, saying the problem is mainly due to the disproportionate numbers in the program. "Engineering guys are not so different," said Strong. "They just snicker louder because there's more of them"

And the numbers become even more skewed as one progresses through the various levels of graduate advancement. Last year out of 134 masters degree recipients, only 11 were female. There

were no female graduates at the PhD level.

The glaring absence of women is especially apparent when looking at the list of professors in each department. Electrical engineering just hired its first female instructor this year, while mechanical is still entirely taught by men.

The situation in industry is just as bad.

"There are two worlds in engineering, the academic and the industrial," says Gibson. "Once you get into industry, everything changes. There are a lot more old-world people there who haven't been in the academic environment in years, so even if they're not blatantly sexist they're not attuned to the changes going on."

Strong recalls her experience in the pulp and paper industry and agrees that more progress is definitely needed. "All they could tell me about was this one great female worker they used to have before they downsized," she says.

Last year's statistics show that only 4% of industry workers were female.

Gibson partially attributes this to the "glass-ceiling effect" where unspoken barriers prevent women from advancing too far with-

in the field. Equally at fault are the cultural barriers instilled in young children that continue to promote traditional gender segregation.

As a result of such pressures, many women are reluctant to apply for industry jobs, as well as for acceptance to the program in the first place.

"This insecurity does exist," sighs Gibson. "We see women refusing to apply to engineering, or giving up before they graduate, or not trying to get jobs even after getting a degree."

As such, an increasingly important issue for POWE is retention. Programs are being designed both to reach out to high schools in order to provide more information to potential applicants, as well as to support students once they've been accepted to the faculty.

Gibson hopes that a thorough system of encouragement, with hotlines, tutor services and peer counselling can be implemented in the near future. "We have to show female engineering students that people care whether or not they make it," she says.

POWE can be reached at 398-4396. WISE can be contacted through Lisa Vasil at 739-6793.

Bridging the gap between the Arts and Sciences

by Alex Mathias

ALTHOUGH a Joint Major in the Arts and Sciences is not possible, it is possible to do a Second Program, allowing you to study in both faculties. This can be done in any program which offers a major and you can pursue graduate studies in either area.

There is quite a difference between taking a Joint Major/Honours and a Second Program. In a Joint Honours program you are required to take 72 of your 90 credits towards your majors, 36 in each. This leaves you with 18 electives.

In a Second Program you take 54 credits in each area with an overlap of 12 credits to obtain your course requirement.

In some fields, it is also easier to choose overlapping courses than in others. The English department for instance wants all of the courses to be strictly in English, but the Political Science department is more flexible.

Applying for a Second Program is easy. After gaining approval from the Associate Dean, you have to pick up two forms from Dawson Hall, one from the Faculty of Science and the other from Arts. At that point you list all the courses that are necessary to complete the requirements for each program. You must then have the form signed by an advisor from each faculty.

The time to apply is in U2, or at latest before the final drop/add period in U3. A minimum CGPA of 2.5 is required.

The program is very flexible. At any point you can apply in writing to drop the program and it will be deleted from your record.

The straddling of the Arts and Science Faculties in a Second Program is not common, though it is more common for science students to take arts courses than vice versa.

Thus is because as an arts student, you must fulfill all of the freshman requirements in science, whereas there is no such equivalent in the sciences.

THE NERD TEST CONTINUES

- 47 Have you ever played a computer game for more than five hours?
- 48 Have you ever written a computer game?
- 49 Are your pants too short?
- 50 Do your socks mismatch?
- 51 Have you used a chemistry set?
- 52 After the age of 13?
- 53 Have you ever played D&D (or any other role-playing game)?
- 54 Since high school?
- 55 Have you ever entered a science fair?
- 56 Did you win?
- 57 Do you own a digital watch?
- 58 Does it play music?
- 59 Does it have a calculator?
- 60 Does it have a Pac-Mac games?
- 61 Have you ever used a rare earth element?
- 62 Do you own a CRC?
- 63 Do you own a CRT?
- 64 Do you know RPN?
- 65 Do you own a laser (over 1 mw)?
- 66 Do you know what laser stands for?
- 67 Were you ever on a chess team?
- 68 A debate team?
- 69 Do you know more than 6 programming languages?
- 70 Have you ever made a technical joke?
- 71 Did no one get it?
- 72 Can you name more than ten Star Trek episodes?
- 73 Do you own a mechanical pencil set?
- 74 Do you wear it?
- 75 Do you know Schrödinger's Equation?
- 76 Have you ever solved it?
- 77 Have you ever used the word "asymptotic"?
- 78 Can you count in binary? In hex?
- 79 Have you ever broken into a secure computer system?
- 80 Do you know the Latin name for the fruit fly?
- 81 Do you own anything that is radio controlled?
- 82 Have you ever interpolated?
- 83 Have you ever extrapolated?
- 84 Have you ever used a modem?
- 85 Have you ever reached sexual climax while doing #2?
- 86 Do you collect viruses?
- 87 Can you recite 3 Monty Python skits?
- 88 Do you understand reverse polish notation?
- 89 Have you ever thought in metric time?
- 90 Can you speak Klingon?
- 91 Have you ever solved logic puzzles while on long car trips with your parents?
- 92 When playing Trivial Pursuit, do you always try to land on the green spaces?
- 93 Do your family and friends ask you to program their VCR and other household equipment?
- 94 Do you have a strain of bacteria named after you?
- 95 Do you name your pets after famous scientists or fictional characters?
- 96 If you were to invite any ten people that ever lived to dinner would your list include Schrödinger, Pythagorous, Sagan or Hawkins?
- 97 Can you recite mathematical constants in descending order?
- 98 Do you listen regularly to short-wave radio?
- 99 Can you synthesize polyethylene?
- 100 Are you generally considered socially inept?

Digital radio fingers its way to your ears



You, as that anonymous consumer, will be told to buy a digital receiver somewhere down the line. Will you bite the 'bit radio?'

Within the next decade, an amalgamation of radio industry representatives are planning to introduce digital audio broadcasting. Be afraid! Radio as you know it will die.

by Amanda Aronchick & Christof Migone

IMAGINE radio with no radio, the definition of radio without the physicality of radio. Radio defined as undefined, another invention of the century finally without walls. "The telephone: speech without walls; the phonograph: music hall without walls; the photograph: museum without walls; the electric light: space without walls; the movie, radio, and TV: classroom without walls," Marshall McLuhan wrote.

The parameters of radio's physique were always in question anyway. Imagine radio without itself. With digital audio broadcasting (DAB) we will no longer be on the air but through it, as in two digits fingering their way to you. Can future radio as it miraculously thrusts itself into the space of your home, car, mind without the intervention of the air be called 'radio'?

What makes radio radio is being eliminated. Digital radio will collapse our present notion of ra-

diospace. Your favourite DJs will sound so good, they may as well be in your bedroom with you. Bit by bit, the language of radio will redefine the human relationships it communicates.

Sovereignty pollution

With the advent of digital broadcasting the electromagnetic spectrum again becomes territory over which to assert national sovereignty.

"The radio frequency spectrum is used to protect life and property and to ensure our sovereignty," states Canada's Department of Communications (DOC). The allocation of a band for digital broadcast has been a contentious issue between the U.S. and Canada.

Canada is a proponent of the Eureka 147 European system utilizing the L-band (1452-1492 MHz). The U.S. Air Force utilizes the L-band for missile telemetry and U.S. broadcasters are pressuring the FCC

to pursue in-band on-channel digital systems. If the two neighbours continue to pursue different standards, we might foresee a border erect itself with incompatible technologies. One tuner needed to listen to the American radio stations and another to receive the Canadian stations. After all, Canada became a flag and a nation through an extensive negation of what it is not: the USA. We can't tell you who we are, but we can tell you who we are not.

The spectrum is prime real estate like any downtown. With increasing mania we use every corner of the spectrum for our communication gadgetry. This not only renders spectrum frequencies valuable but also pollutes them with abandon. As the Star Trekian wireless communicators become status symbols, we will snap them up like hotcakes because we want to do everything from anywhere at anytime.

What is sinister about digital radio are not the two digits but the terminology and underlying rhetoric surrounding DAB's development and implementation. "The future will be just as exciting," the Canadian government Task Force on the Introduction of Digital Radio promises us. "That is because we, as Canadians, are at the front line of change..."

Like all cosmetic changes to existing mediums, digitizing is a way of selling your own radio back to you. Michel Tremblay, executive vice president of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters told *Marketing* magazine, "The advertising base has been declining, and digital is meant to help radio thrive as a business. We look at it as a means to reposition the medium and expand its revenue base."

You, as that anonymous consumer, will be told to buy a digital receiver somewhere down the line. Will you bite the bit radio?

Will you be concerned if non-commercial radio cannot afford to make the digital jump? CKUT-FM listeners recently promised to give the station over \$50,000 and we're thinking that next year we might have to ask for \$500,000 so we can start saving up for our very own digital transmitter (just kidding).

"From the beginning, radio has sought to deliver audio to listeners as it *really* sounds," or so says manufacturers Harris Allied in their promotional pamphlet *Broadcast Communiqué*. So digital radio must be the true radio. Radio so far has been but an impostor, at best a poor analogy, an anarchic, vibrant, noisy landscape.

Future radio

As we learned from the phasing out of vinyl, new technologies are not necessarily developed as a result of consumer demand. Business inertia, as in profit-driven economics, drives the car that is going to bring you digital radio whether you want to be run over or not. Not only are they hoping that digital will bring back listeners but once they have us glued to our shiny new radios that have liquid crystal displays, they are planning to inundate us with digital coupons and advertisements.

There is no argument that digital radio sounds better. Better as in squeaky clean. "No hisses, no pops, no interference." Radio is presently relegated to be wallpaper in people's ears.

From this supposed void radio is strategizing its resurrection. By joining the digital revolution radio acquires that 'new kid on the block' look and shine. But is digital radio the end-all wonder? Is the next incarnation of radio a new and improved digital, truer than true?

Perhaps the post-digital age is richer territory for speculation, digital being a fait accompli. So, post-digit, we propose Dinosaur radio—a radio without history, clubs firmly struck on your head will tune you in. Or Family radio—a gene-splice radio that you can pass on, maybe you can be the first CKUT DNA family on your block! Or Superhero radio—able to leap tall buildings in a single bound, able to end all wars and feed the hungry, able to put criminals behind bars. Or...

Christof Migone, CKUT's production manager, hopes his offspring will be born with microphones for mouths and tape recorders for ears.

Amanda Aronchick, from CKUT's *Hersay* collective, is the Superhero of the Year 2000, connected to all that is wireless and virtual, but preferring to get around with Mule.

GLOSSARY

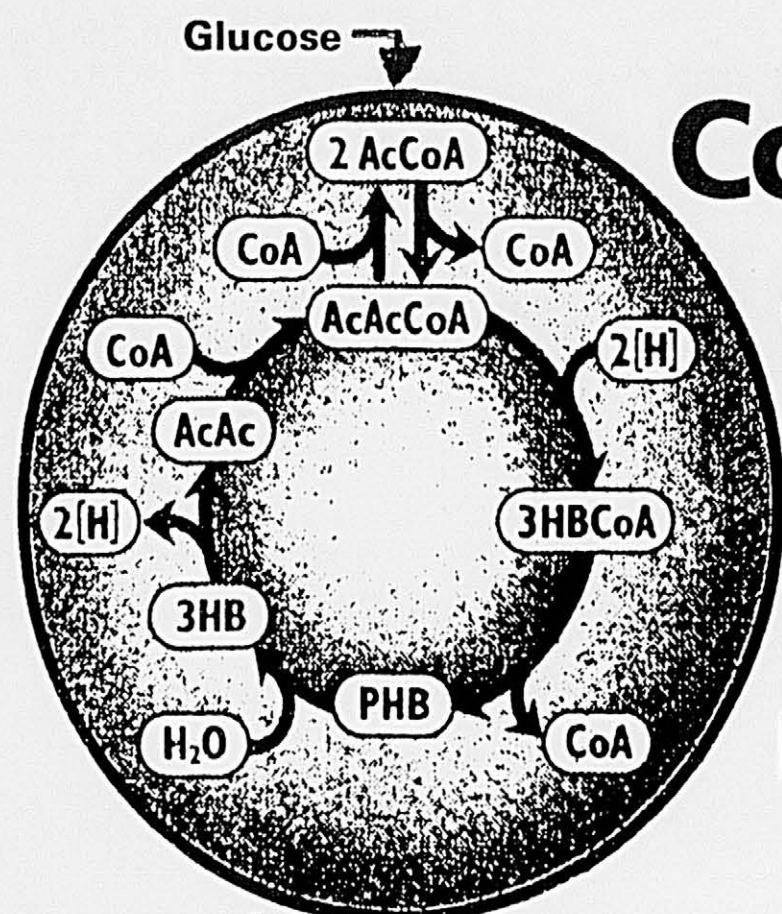
- Radio is the conversion of sound signals into electromagnetic waves and the transmission of these waves through space to a receiver, which then converts them back into sound.
- Non-commercial refers to non-profit stations such as campus, community, native and ethnic radio. It is also known as the third sector of the Canadian broadcasting system, after commercial radio and the CBC.
- Digital information consists of individual pieces of information that are reduced to simple binary expressions, generally known as bits (ones or zeros).
- Digital audio broadcasting (DAB) is a way of transmitting sound digitally. This would require new transmitters for every station

and new receivers for every listener. With DAB, in contrast to AM/FM, the sound is not transmitted continuously, but discretely.

- Electromagnetic spectrum is the range of radiation wavelengths, such as X-rays, gamma rays, ultraviolet rays, visible light, infrared rays, microwaves and radio waves. All wireless communications occur within the spectrum.

- In-band/on-channel (IBOC) is the preferred method in the USA for the transition from analog to digital transmissions. Radio stations will transmit their signal at the same frequency, on AM/FM while simultaneously sending digital signals.

- Eureka 147 is the globally accepted system of digital broadcasting, transmitted on the L-band (1452-1492 MHz) in the electromagnetic spectrum.



Composting plastic... for the environment

by Judith Prince

[Biodegradable]
[plastics] — [at] — [McGill]

Imagine

being able to throw your empty plastic bottles, jars, wrappers, bags etc. into your compost where they would disappear after a month or two and actually improve the quality of your compost. This dream may enter the real world, now that researchers are looking at some kinds of bacteria which can produce chemicals to make plastics which are edible to other bacteria.

This summer, August 14-18, McGill will host the 4th biennial International Symposium on Bacterial Polyhydroxyalkanoates (ISBP '94). Polyhydroxyalkanoates, known as PHA's to friends, are the chemicals which can be used to make biodegradable plastics.

PHAs are completely biodegradable. They are synthesized by micro-organisms when immediate food sources are low. This is analogous to the way we store energy in the form of lipids or fat in our bodies.

These compounds can accumulate until they comprise up to 90 per cent of the bacteria's dry cell weight. They also act as a food source. The fascinating thing is that PHAs are linked together as a polymer which can be molded into material comparable in quality to the environmentally damaging plastics we dispose of everyday.

Professor R.H. Marchessault of the Chemistry Department here at McGill will chair the symposium this summer. He claims that PHAs prove to be ideal in composting systems of waste management. Bacterial species found in soil and water that consume plastics made from PHAs can do so in 4 to 6 weeks.

Despite the fact that this biopolymer has been successfully isolated, tested and deemed an ideal biodegradable "thermoplastic" (tough plastic)

problems are associated with its mass production. Right now Zeneca, a company in Britain, manufactures a million kilos a year at the high price of \$7-\$15/kg when regular plastics cost a mere \$1/kg.

Many factors contribute to this high cost. The required food supply for the bacteria includes refined

sugars like glucose and fructose that are difficult to obtain as raw material. Also, only certain species of bacteria have been found to synthesize PHAs so far. Isolating the polymer from the bacteria is an expensive procedure because it takes place at the microbial level.

Nevertheless, current applications for the technology do exist. PHAs are being used in Japan right now to coat paper cups and packaging, and in Britain to make bottles and jars on a trial basis.

Here in Montréal, collective efforts from different research

groups are helping to take PHA's out of the research arena and into the manufacturing domain for their commercial exploitation. They are devising efficient methods to isolate the polymer from bacteria and to produce them on a large scale as well as finding cheaper food supplies.

A group at McGill's MacDonald

Campus is trying to find cheap and abundant agricultural raw materials to use as food for bacterial growth. By taking potato peels from chip factories, their high starch content can be harnessed for use as an ideal food source. In Alberta, sugar beet molasses may also be an appropriate alternative. Marchessault collaborates di-

rectly with the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (Paprican). Paprican is looking into making better environmentally conscious paper products. By studying the physical and chemical properties of these polymers, Marchessault is contributing to their immediate application as a sturdy plastic or latex coating on paper used in packaging.

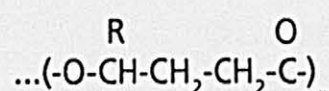
Researchers are aiming to reduce the cost of production to about \$1/kg. Marchessault admits, however, that it will be another 10 years or so before PHAs will have a significant commercial impact in our society.

PHAs are a very versatile class of polymers. According to Marchessault, "the key elements here are bacteria plus substrate [food supply]." Because PHAs change in property with changes in the 'R' group (see inset), there are various types of polymers that can be made.

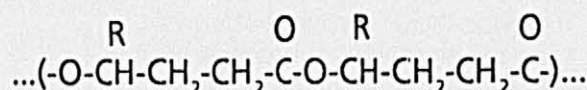
"By altering the carbon source and bacteria, you can synthesize anything from elastomers [pliable rubbers] to thermoplastics

The structure of PHA

One link in the PHA chain is:



The term alkanoate means that there is a group of carbon atoms ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$) linked to oxygen atoms ($-\text{O}-$). This is also known as an ester. A long chain of esters is called a polyester.



The 'R' group can be modified to make different types of PHAs. When a food source is glucose or fructose, the PHA can be molded into a thermoplastic (tough plastic). In this case, 'R' is a short chain of carbons. If the 'R' group is a long chain of carbons, an elastomer (rubber) can be made.

Making and breaking the wonder plastic

The most popular PHA right now is called polyhydroxybutyrate or PHB. To make this chemical, bacteria eat glucose (see picture at top of page) which gets broken down into the chemical Acetyl-Coenzyme A (AcCoA). Next, two of these chemicals join to form acetoacetyl-Coenzyme A (AcAcCoA). Then, two hydrogen atoms (H) are added to make the molecule 3-hydroxybutyryl-Coenzyme A (3HBCoA). After this, a bunch of HBCoA's get rid of their CoA attachments then join to make a chain called PHB.

To complete the cycle, bacteria eat PHB which is taken apart with water (H_2O) to make 3-hydroxybutyric acid (3HB). In the next step, two hydrogen atoms (H) are released from 3HB to make acetoacetic acid (AcAc). Finally, two Coenzyme A's (CoA) are tacked on to get the two AcCoA molecules at the top of the cycle.

[tough plastics]. So, besides having an appropriate bacterial species that can metabolize a PHA, an appropriate and cheap sugar source is equally important."

Improvements are now also being made at the molecular biological level. Some researchers are looking at the genetic engineering of PHA biosynthesis in plants.

Plants are known to produce large quantities of products such as starch and cellulose. By altering the genetic makeup of abundant tobacco, corn or potato crops so that they produce PHAs instead, the cost of production will be drastically reduced. PHAs would be easier to isolate and produce in large quantities.

Another development will be the cloning of the key bacterial genes that code for the enzymes involved in PHA metabolism. These genes can be transformed in other bacterial species to optimize PHA production and quality.

The PHA conference this summer is aiming to provide a forum for various scientists and industries to collaborate in this area of research.

Groups condemn Hydro plans

The Cree won a major victory February 24 when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that power projects built to fulfill Hydro Québec export contracts must undergo provincial and federal environmental reviews.

The same day, Premier Daniel Johnson announced the final governmental approval for construction of the \$1.2 billion Sainte-Maurice-3 project (SM-3), widely

condemned by Native and environmental groups.

The Innu of Nitassinan are not terribly pleased, however, because the SM-3 project is to be constructed on their land.

The ecological effects of the SM-3 project would be considerable. When land is displaced to produce a dam, mercury is released from the flooded land into the water from

anaerobic bacteria that proliferate on the inundated vegetation. Once released, mercury is concentrated in fish and passed on in the food chain to humans.

A demonstration is being organized by the Regroupement de Solidarité avec les Autochtones (RSA) in support of the Coalition for Nitassinan against the SM-3 Hydro Project.

Hydro-Québec:
on another planet

Hydro Québec Update

by Brian
Sarwer-Foner

Hydro's projections called into question

Hydro has been attacked by environmental and Native groups for overestimating energy needs for the future to justify large developments.

Helen Mayer, a Hydro-Québec press officer, firmly asserts, "the demand is increasing; the results for the first nine months of this year show that we have had an increase in sales, volume, and revenue."

Hydro-Québec has been accused of creating an artificial demand for electricity. Proponents of this view, such as Marc Drouin of RSA, believe that the internal demand within Québec currently requires no additional supply sources.

Hydro-Québec, which signed 13 special contracts with metal smelting and industrial chemical companies offering electricity at an average base rate far below the real costs of supplying the electricity, has made Québec families

subsidizers of multinational corporations.

A recent article in *The Mirror* focuses on Hydro-Québec's sale of power to the States. Environmentalists argue this is a major rationale for Hydro-Québec to legitimize the building of new mega-projects.

Mayer states this is not true. She affirms that the need for more power is an internal demand. "The maximum export amount [to the U.S.] we foresee for the next five years, if all the contracts come through, is 6 per cent."

Mayer also feels allegations that Hydro-Québec is lying regarding the province's energy demands are unjust.

"The financial statements that Hydro-Québec puts out...which tells how much it sold and how much it made from what it sold are all checked by external auditors. So if you feel that there is still a misrepresentation of the truth, then that is a fairly serious accusation to make."

The Cree also point out that there are hidden costs to hydro development that are not included in the financial projections. "If a Cree person gets sick from mercury poisoning, who pays for that? It's the tax payer. The costs to fly that person down to a hospital in the south and treat them are enormous."

Hydro-Québec is trying its utmost to improve its public image. The Grand Council of the Cree recently drew attention to the fact that Hydro has hired Burson-Marsteller (BM) to run their publicity campaign. BM specializes in BS, putting forth misinformation to alter political perception. In hiring BM, Hydro-Québec keeps company with Union Carbide following the Bhopal disaster, and MacMillan-Bloedel, the logging company intending to clear-cut Clayoquot Sound.

A Need For Alternatives

What is needed is investment in, and exploration of, alternative energy sources that can meet the energy demands of society cost-effectively, and at the same time, be truly friendly to the environment.

Hydro-Québec spokesperson Helen Mayer claims that "environmentalists themselves would agree that hydro-electric power is the most environmentally benign of all the major energy sources... These installations are going to be around when you and I are dead and gone."

However, Claude Otter, of the Cree, explains, "you have to remember that one of the reasons Hydro-Québec was created was for hydroelectricity and it was never mandated to look at energy efficiency."

In a section of a Hydro-Québec document titled, "Alternatives to Hydro Power", only three categories are listed: nuclear power, fossil fuels and foreign energy sources. There is no mention of bio-mass fuel, hydrogen, geo-thermal energy, wind-generated energy, or even solar energy.

If the governments of Québec and Canada (and in fact nations all around the world) are truly committed to energy efficiency, they should invest in proven alternative energy sources and energy saving measures and incentives.

Lester Brown, President of the World Watch Institute describes how, "if we were to systematically replace incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs, we could shut down scores of electrical plants with this one change in technology."

Come show your support for the Innu People against the hydroelectric projects. The demonstration begins at 1:00 pm, on April 23, at Carré St-Louis.

La science: langue universelle?

Jean-Philippe Dionne

er l'universalité de la science?

Bref historique

Plusieurs siècles avant notre ère, la Grèce possédait déjà une forte tradition scientifique. Les Pythagore, Ptolémée, Aristote et compagnie utilisaient évidemment la langue grecque pour l'écriture de leurs travaux. La Grèce représentait la puissance de l'époque et il n'est pas surprenant que le grec se soit imposé dans les milieux scientifiques.

Après la chute de la Grèce, les civilisations arabes ont repris le flambeau de la recherche scientifique. Pour se faciliter la tâche, les Arabes ont vite fait de traduire la plupart des anciens écrits grecs dans leur propre langue. La dynamique arabe de l'époque s'est traduite par la mise en place d'une tradition d'utilisation de cette langue dans tous les milieux, y compris scientifiques dans plusieurs pays.

Les civilisations ouest-européennes ont par la suite repris contact avec la Grèce et se sont remises à la recherche scientifique. Le latin fut adopté de façon très répandue comme étant la langue scientifique, et ce, pendant plusieurs siècles. L'utilisation de cette langue permit à des chercheurs et chercheuses de tous les pays de commu-

niquer leurs résultats. Copernic, Leibniz, Huygens, Galilée et tant d'autres ont écrit en latin. Même notre très cher Anglais Newton.

Bien sûr, il y a eu des exceptions. Léonard de Vinci, par exemple, non seulement écrivait en italien, mais il écrivait à l'envers, histoire de ne pas être décodé facilement. Bref, tout pour ne pas être lui! Mais tous n'avaient pas la renommée de Léonard, et la reconnaissance dans les milieux scientifiques passait par l'utilisation du latin.

Le français a aussi connu ses heures de gloire: Laplace, Descartes et plusieurs autres ont vécu dans une France politiquement très puissante, ce qui a valu à la langue française d'occuper une place importante sur l'échiquier scientifique de l'époque.

Depuis le début du 20^e siècle cependant, une autre langue vient de s'accaparer le monopole de la communication scientifique. Il s'agit bien entendu de l'anglais. Comme le grec, l'arabe, le latin et le français l'ont été à d'autres époques, l'anglais est maintenant la langue du pouvoir politique, et de la recherche scientifique, menée jusqu'à principalement par la puissance des États-Unis d'Amérique.

Comment réagir?

Dans de petits pays, dont la

langue nationale ne s'étend guère en dehors des limites territoriales, on a vite compris la nécessité de pouvoir communiquer avec le reste de la planète par le biais d'une langue plus internationale. Rares sont les Hollandais et Hollandaises incapables de s'exprimer en anglais par exemple. De la même façon, des chercheurs et chercheuses norvégiens ne se verront pas offusqués de devoir publier en anglais plutôt qu'en norvégien pour être lus. La recherche scientifique publiée en 160 langues serait une véritable Tour de Babel à l'échelle planétaire.

Si l'utilisation de l'anglais va de soi dans certaines parties du globe, elle s'oppose à une certaine résistance dans d'autres cas. Citons la France en exemple. Un véritable scandale, fortement ressenti de ce côté-ci de l'Atlantique, a suivi la décision du célèbre institut Pasteur de publier dorénavant en anglais. La reconnaissance totale de l'institut passait pourtant par l'utilisation de cette langue, puisque les scientifiques du monde entier l'ont adoptée.

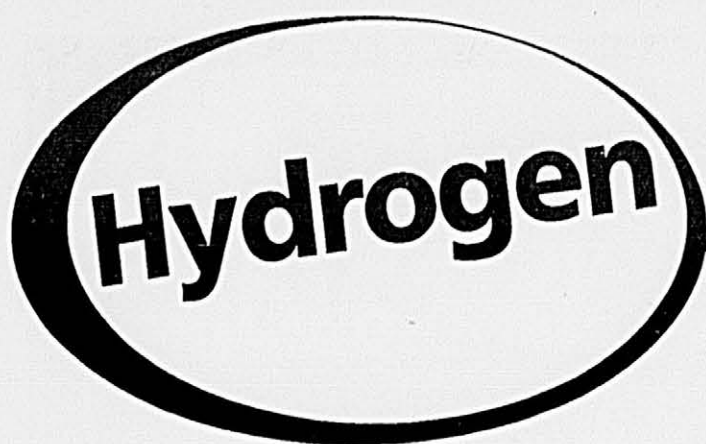
Toutefois, il est vrai qu'il est difficile pour la France de laisser filer ainsi son influence internationale, en s'avouant vaincue face à l'anglais. À ce niveau, le français est en sérieux déclin. Il n'y a toutefois pas de place

pour plusieurs langues internationales et l'anglais est solidement implanté.

Au Québec, le scandale fut amplifié du fait que non seulement le français est en déroute sur la scène internationale, mais que la province est encerclée par une vaste population anglophone qui constitue une certaine menace à la survie du français en Amérique.

Il faut cependant ne pas prendre peur et ne pas considérer toute percée de l'anglais dans nos rangs scientifiques comme une invasion meurtrière. D'autres petites nations nous le disent bien, une langue seconde ne tue pas la culture d'un pays. Une langue et une culture forte ne doivent pas se sentir menacées par l'introduction d'une langue seconde. L'anglais devient un outil de communication indispensable, mais ne remplacera jamais la totalité des langues existantes.

L'adoption d'une langue internationale est essentielle, et aucune autre ne fait le poids devant l'anglais (surtout pas l'espéranto!). Cependant, langue commune ne signifie pas langue unique. L'humanité conservera toute la diversité qui fait sa richesse. N'ayons pas peur d'utiliser l'anglais pour nos démarches scientifiques, notre culture est suffisamment forte pour ne pas en être menacée.



Hydrogen

exciting prospects

by Brian Sarwer-Foner

Pipelines for transporting natural gas and oil are already in place in many

Solar radiation and hydrogen offer a permanent solution to the energy needs of the future. While some engineering problems related to its safe storage and transportation persist, hydrogen offers definite advantages to current energy sources.

Carbon combustion is the major energy source in the world today, but it entails major problems. First of all, the supply of fossil fuels (the world's accumulated reserves of combustible carbon) is non-renewable and is running out quickly. Also, carbon extraction and combustion is screwing up the environment.

Enter the solar-hydrogen energy system, in which solar energy is used to electrolyze hydrogen from water. The hydrogen can then be stored or transported via pipeline and used as a fuel.

Solar, wind, or geothermal plants in remote regions can produce hydrogen that can be transported to cities with little energy loss. Electric power, on the other hand, can lose much of its energy between the point of production and use.

When combusted, hydrogen produces relatively clean energy. The only major byproduct of the reaction is water vapour (H₂O), although small amounts of nitrogen

oxides (NOx's) are also released.

Cars that can run on hydrogen fuel are being explored. Hydrogen fuel cells are 70 per cent efficient and could be used in hydrogen-powered electric cars. Internal combustion engines, by comparison, rarely convert even 25 per cent of gasoline to usable energy, while standard power plants operate at about 35 per cent efficiency.

Solar-produced hydrogen energy requires maximum sunlight. Each continent has a suitable area, primarily the deserts, for these facilities.

Pipelines for transporting natural gas and oil are already in place in many parts of the world, and could easily be modified for hydrogen collection. Depleted natural oil reservoirs which are near pipelines can be used for initial hydrogen storage.

Best of all, a lot of the points of origin of these pipelines are in areas that receive high concentrations of solar radiation (i.e. Texas and the Middle East).

It is cheaper to transform the solar energy into hydrogen than directly into electricity. Hydrogen transport is also cheaper than power lines once the transport system (pipelines) is in place. The conversion process would have the added

benefit of creating thousands of jobs, although it would entail massive capital expenditures.

One drawback to hydrogen is that it is very volatile. Gasoline and natural gas (methane) are also extremely volatile, but have been used successfully for decades. Furthermore, volatility only becomes a problem if a gas escapes. If a hydrogen leak occurs, it mixes more quickly with air than do other gases, due to its low density, rapidly reaching the point at which it is not explosive.

benefit of creating thousands of jobs, although it would entail massive capital expenditures.

One drawback to hydrogen is that it is very volatile. Gasoline and

natural gas (methane) are also extremely volatile, but have been used successfully for decades. Furthermore, volatility only becomes a problem if a gas escapes. If a hydro-

gen leak occurs, it mixes more quickly with air than do other gases, due to its low density, rapidly reaching the point at which it is not explosive.

Engineering Faculty dragging its feet

Hi-tech computers still inaccessible

by Max Francisco

Over \$80,000 worth of computer equipment are inaccessible to engineering students because guidelines for its use have not been hammered out.

Two full colour Sun Sparc-10 workstations were bought last summer with a grant from the Quebec government. They are currently hidden behind the system operator's counter. In a room full of IBM PCs these two workstations are like having a pair of Porches in a showroom full of used Ladas.

"We haven't been able to network them with the [IBM] PC's because of policy issues," said Debbie Morzajew, manager of the Engineering Microcomputing Facilities (EMF). The engineering computing committee, which develops policies governing the use of computers in the faculty of engineering, has yet to decide which students will have access, what resources will be made available, the set-up of the system, and myriad other administrative details.

Morzajew stated that the Sun Sparc workstations, which operate on UNIX as opposed

"We haven't been able to network them with the [IBM] PC's because of policy issues,"
— Debbie Morzajew, manager of the Engineering Microcomputing Facilities

to DOS, are only being used for training purposes. Meanwhile, another Sun Sparc-10 and a Sun Sparc file-server sits in storage.

"The Québec Ministry of Education gave us a grant for engineering equipment. It was to be \$25 million over 5 years" explained Dean of engineering Pierre Bélanger.

The grants have been cut

short because of numerous cut-backs in the Québec government so the faculty of engineering has only received about \$1.2 million. According to Morzajew there are plans to buy more computers in the future, but the source of funds is still up in the air.

Although they possess the capability to be networked with regular IBM compatibles, the Suns continue to be totally autonomous.

"You have to start somewhere," said Morzajew. "MUSIC is still [on EMF], but there is a need for UNIX."

A majority of the companies that engineers will be working for will likely use the UNIX operating system; therefore, many people in the faculty believe that having prior experience on a UNIX operating system would be an asset.

To receive an account in EMF you need to pay \$5 which would cover your laser-printing fees, but you must be registered in either a computer science or engineering related course to even get your foot in the door.

Advertizing on the Net

...continued from page 18

increasingly congested and expensive resources. Debate concerning pricing structures will have a direct impact on the quality of services offered by commercial networks.

Professor David Jones of McGill's department of electrical engineering addressed the Net's increasing commercialization and the effects on researchers and other users.

"[The Internet] has been a tremendous success for academia, government and industry. It has facilitated the free exchange of information of ideas. I think it's crucial that that element be maintained," he said. "On the other hand, I see nothing wrong with commercial use of computer networks."

Since governments don't have the resources for network expansion,

Jones stressed the need for commercial construction and provision of service.

"The government cannot fund the building of the infrastructure alone," he said. "Companies need to be involved, and it's only fair that they should profit. People are willing to pay for a useful service."

There is a fear that commercialization will prevent universal access to computer network services, but Jones maintains that public access would not be compromised.

"Universal access does not mean that there's a wire going to everyone's house," he said, noting that public computer facilities could be made as available as public telephones.

"I don't think there's that much controversy," he continued.

McGill SUPER SPECIAL

applicable with McGill I.D.

Mon.-Thurs.

Before 5 PM

\$4/HOUR

After 5 PM

\$5/HOUR

10AM-8PM
Gulp!
Gulp!
Gulp!



METROPOOL!

Open from 10am - 3 am
1197 St-Laurent (coin René Lévesque)
392-1458

THE PRICE OF LOVE!



MONTREAL - TORONTO

\$64 RETURN
(STUDENT FARE*)

NOTA BENE!
SUPER
EXPRESS TRIP
at 3:30 P.M.
Fridays and Sundays!

842-2281

*CONDITIONS: You must be 29 years of age or less and present a valid 1993-94 fulltime studies Student I.D. card. No discounted One-way fare available. Taxes as applicable are extra. All travel must be completed by June 22nd, 1994.



Voyageur



GIANT • CANNONDALE • KONA • MARIN • UNIVEGA

Whinnie Cycles

MTN. BIKES - \$180-\$2500
HYBRIDS - \$169-\$1100
RACING - \$199-\$1500

See our 1994 new models. 1993 models 10%-25% OFF

McGill Student Discount

Complete Spring Tune-Up \$29⁹⁵ (valid until Apr. 30/94)
• includes brake/gear adjustments/wheel alignment/cleaning/lubricating
Offer valid with coupon

••SALE••

Hybrid - Peugeot LTD **Reg. \$519⁹⁵ \$379⁹⁵**

Mountain Bike - Peugeot LTD **Reg. \$529⁹⁵ \$399⁹⁵**

We also specialize in kids' bikes - sizes 12"-24" and always carry a full line of biking accessories, helmets, clothing, shoes.

6010 Sherbrooke St. West in N.D.G. • 481-3113

Vendôme • 105 BUS

RALEIGH • PEUGEOT • LEADER • MINELLI • G.T.

HOURS

Mon.-Wed. 9 am - 6 pm
Thurs. & Fri. 9 am - 9 pm
Saturday 9 am - 5 pm

Le Faubourg Ste-Catherine
1616 Ste-Catherine W.

MONTREAL'S
INTERNATIONAL MARKET
PLACE

ART EXHIBITION

April 9-17, 1994

11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

FEATURING

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| "The Dancing Devils of Yare" | Venezuela |
| "Captain's Last Resort" | Russia |
| "Espace Noir" | Quebec |
| "St. Nicholas" | Toronto |
| "Epiphany" | Toronto |

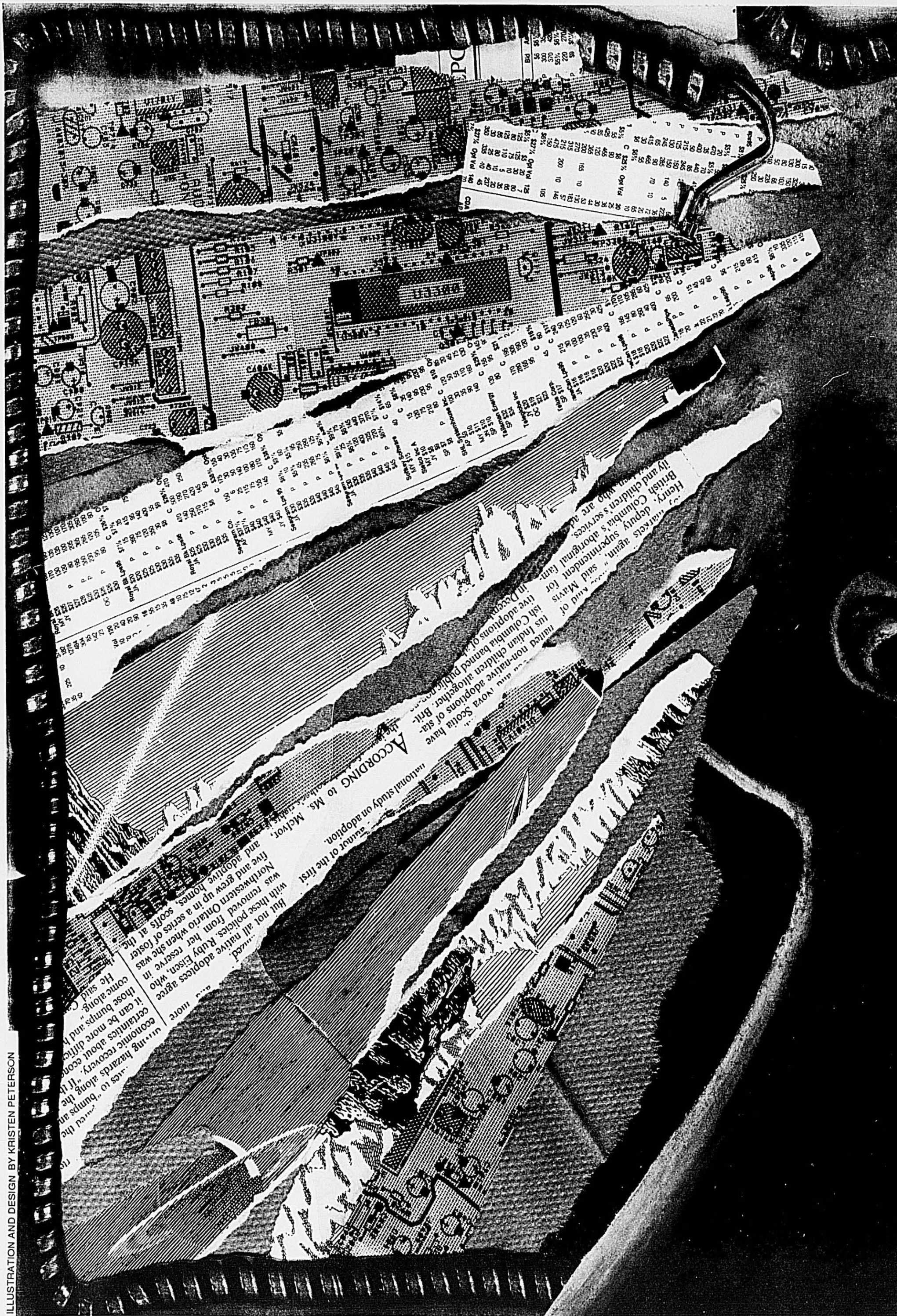
OUR MERCHANTS

FISH - MEAT - BAGELS - SAUSAGES - PASTRY & CHOCOLATES
CHEESE - S.A.Q. - FRUITS & VEGETABLES + A LOT MORE...

SHOPPING HOURS

• OPEN 7 DAYS •

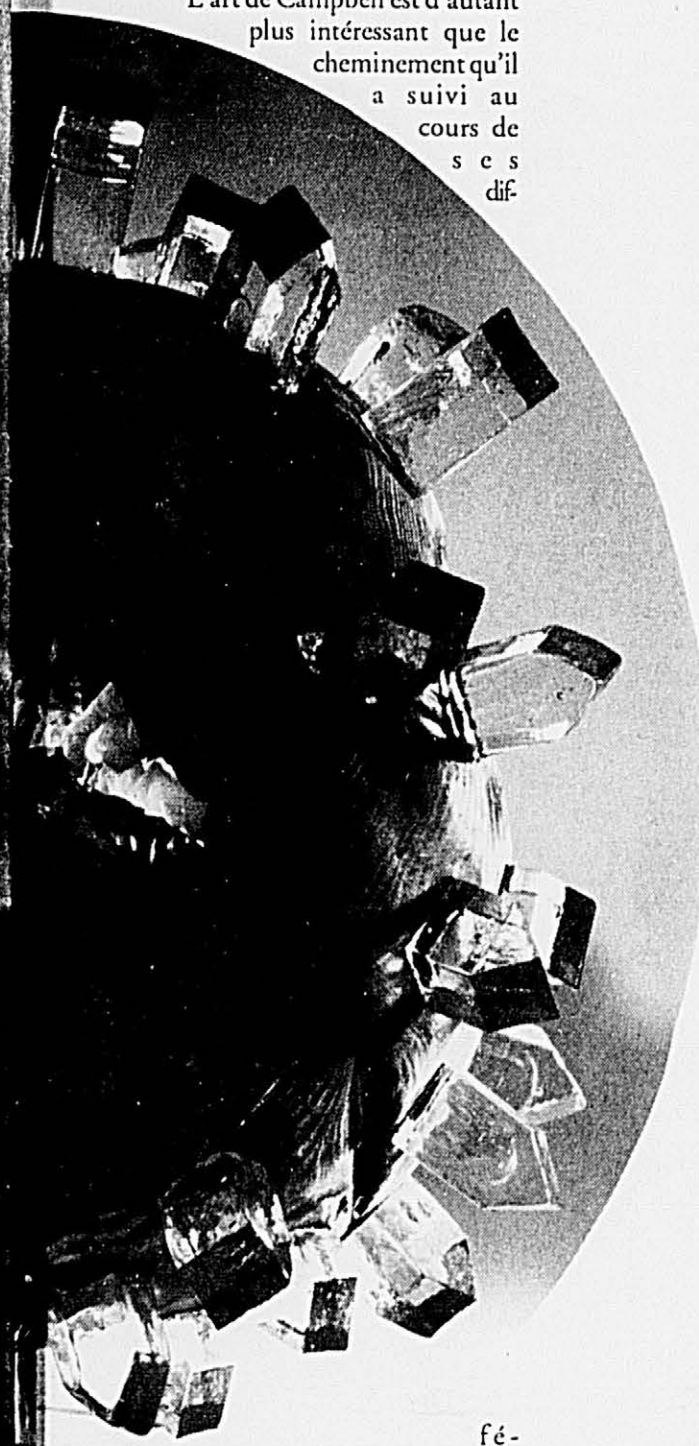
Free 1/2 hour indoor parking with minimum purchase of \$15.00
9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. (Breakfast 6:30 a.m.)



on de l'art?

une technique de composition vénitienne complexe : il s'agit de fusionner les différents fragments, fabriqués au préalable, pour constituer l'objet à créer. Le résultat est époustouflant! *Le Gyre* (mot qui évoque l'idée de cercle en mouvement, « Gyre » venant peut-être du grec « gyros ») représente un tube circulaire, dont le mouvement est caractérisé par les différents degrés de transparence du verre. Celui-ci est sablé à l'une des extrémités, transparent au milieu et enfin goudronné à l'autre extrémité du tube.

L'art de Campbell est d'autant plus intéressant que le chemin qu'il a suivi au cours de ses



férentes créations lui a permis d'atteindre un plus haut degré d'abstraction, en réduisant l'idée même de l'objet à sa plus simple forme d'expression.

Cette visite à la galerie Elena Lee est indubitablement marquée par l'œuvre de ces futurs grands artistes. Mais y sont exposées aussi quelques sculptures verrières d'artistes-peintres comme Luc Taillon, dont l'œuvre repose essentiellement sur « la forme soufflée lui permettant une composition à l'infini et de rendre la peinture tridimensionnelle ». Moins exhaustives mais tout aussi variées, les autres œuvres exposées procurent néanmoins un certain plaisir au regard des visiteurs et visiteuses.

De manière générale, le regard critique ne sera pas déçu par la révélation de cet art novateur. Bien au contraire, c'est un délice pour les yeux!

La Relève, à la galerie Elena Lee, 1428 Sherbrooke ouest. Ouvert du mardi au vendredi de 11h00 à 17h00, jusqu'au 19 avril. Information : 344-6009.

Violence, passion, crimes et châtiments

Emmanuelle Latraverse

théâtre

Tête d'Or, écrite alors que Paul Claudel n'avait que vingt ans, révèle toute la violence des passions humaines à leur paroxysme, au travers d'un texte difficile et chargé d'images, de métaphores et de réflexions existentielles.

Sans référence précise à quelque moment que ce soit de l'histoire, ce qui dérouta en premier lieu, on voit évoluer *Tête d'Or*, un homme animé par de grands projets pour son peuple, en quête de pouvoir absolu et qui méprise la passivité de la vieille génération, celle qui a le pouvoir. Après avoir froidement assassiné le roi, exilé sa fille, *Tête d'Or* de conquête en conquête, anéantissant quiconque s'oppose à sa force destructrice. La princesse, pure, erre dans la misère alors que *Tête d'Or*, puissant, est déchiré entre le mal qu'il fait et le bien auquel il voudrait aspirer.

Claudel aborde avec *Tête d'Or* une thématique lourde et universelle; il s'apprête à tout remettre en question. La violence de la nature humaine, soumise à des désirs et des devoirs contradictoires, déchirée entre le mépris et le respect des aînés, apparaît à son apogée dans le personnage de *Tête d'Or*. La femme reproductrice mais aussi passionnée, droite et capable de faire face au destin mesquin qui se dresse devant elle, côtoie des hommes faibles qui se soumettent en silence au pouvoir absolu. L'appel au devoir lancé par Dieu se fait omniprésent, créant des dilemmes existentiels à ces êtres incapables d'échapper à son joug.

Le texte, d'une richesse inexprimable, véhicule avec une violence tout aussi surprenante ces questions qui déchirent les personnages. Les répliques abondent en métaphores quelquefois choquantes mais toujours d'une justesse aberrante. Comme le dit Jean-Louis Roux, un des comédiens de cette production remarquable, Claudel « utilise toutes les formes possibles et imaginables d'écriture et de pensée,

allant du lyrisme le plus visionnaire au réalisme le plus quotidien, des envolées les plus sublimes aux expressions les plus prosaïques, des essors les plus purs de l'âme aux exigences les plus frustrées de la chair ».

Remarquable, la mise en scène de René Gagnon exploite dans leur pleine dimension les symboles et images qui rendent ce texte si troublant. Une peuplade en danger, un décor austère et une scène exiguë où l'oppression se fait rapidement sentir ont remplacé les prisonniers et la prison qu'avait imaginés Claudel. Il n'en demeure pas moins que « le questionnement essentiel et primitif » demeure. D'ailleurs, comme le dit Gagnon, « il y a beaucoup de peuples en danger en 1994, et le questionnement

de Claudel est redevenu aussi percutant aujourd'hui qu'il l'a été pour lui en 1889 ».

Cependant, le jeu de certains comédiens et comédiennes s'avère quelquefois trop lourd, renchérissant à l'excès sur ce texte déjà violent. Le jeu effréné de Normand D'Amour dans le rôle de *Tête d'Or* traverse les feux de la rampe. Toutefois, le crescendo de tension que ressent son personnage s'effectue trop rapidement, de telle sorte qu'il finit par hurler incessamment après le premier entracte. Catherine Sécart, ayant voulu imiter Maria Casarès dans le rôle de la Princesse, dépouille quant à elle son personnage de tout le courage et l'héroïsme qui auraient pu l'habiter. Le jeu juste et subtil des autres comédiens et comédiennes oblige toutefois l'auditoire à excuser ces excès.

Tête d'Or, présenté à L'Espace Go, est certes un chef-d'œuvre, mais un chef-d'œuvre

auquel il faut se préparer. J'irais même jusqu'à dire qu'afin d'apprécier pleinement cette œuvre magistrale, il serait préférable de lire la pièce avant d'assister au spectacle. Un texte soutenu et long (deux heures quarante minutes) dont les dernières vingt minutes vous feront louer le ciel pour les deux entractes de dix minutes.

À L'Espace Go, 5066 Clark, du 5 avril au 7 mai. Billets de 15,50\$ à 22,00\$.



Normand D'Amour et Catherine Sécart dans *Tête d'Or*

YVES RENAUD

Machisme épiscopal?

Frédéric Laurin

actualité

« Les prêtres sont machos. » Tel est le constat que font certaines personnes face au refus de l'Église Catholique de permettre l'ordination des femmes et face à l'attitude de certains prêtres envers celles-ci. Pierre Léger, curé de la paroisse de St-Hippolyte, réplique : « Certains prêtres peuvent être machos, mais sûrement pas tous! Cela dépend beaucoup de chaque individu, de la formation qu'il a eu, de l'éducation, de l'expérience qu'il a pu vivre avec les femmes. Cela dépend aussi de l'équilibre affectif : le prêtre est humain. Il n'est pas exempté, parce qu'il est prêtre, de vivre des tensions, des difficultés, des déséquilibres même, que n'importe quel être humain peut vivre. Si le prêtre, avant d'être prêtre, a connu des difficultés, a vécu des frustrations, c'est bien évident que ce n'est pas la théologie qui va régler le problème. C'est une question de maturité. »

« Au Grand Séminaire, compte tenu des problèmes qu'on vit actuellement, ils sont de plus en plus sensibles à vérifier l'équilibre psycho-affectif d'un candidat au sacerdoce. Ils font appel à des psychologues, font subir des tests psychologiques et des tests de maturité, et les séminaristes ont

Pour la première fois de l'histoire, l'Église Anglicane vient de permettre à une quinzaine de femmes de célébrer des messes en Angleterre. Au Québec, alors que les prêtres vieillissent et se font de plus en plus rares, l'Église catholique se borne à refuser l'ordination des femmes.

ne sont pas dans les postes de première importance parce qu'elles ne sont pas ordonnées. » Pierre Léger lui-même est entouré de plus de femmes que d'hommes au presbytère et dans les comités paroissiaux.

Le curé de Saint-Hippolyte identifie deux raisons pour lesquelles la papauté refuse l'ordination des femmes :

1) Selon Paul VI, et ensuite Jean-Paul II, le Christ n'a jamais choisi de femmes parmi ses apôtres. Mais selon M. Léger, ceci ne prouve rien, car dans la société du temps, le Christ n'aurait pas pu faire un geste pareil. Cela aurait été plutôt révolutionnaire. « Moi-même, personnellement, je ne peux pas dire que cette raison me convient beaucoup. Est-ce que, dans ce choix-là, le Christ engageait l'avenir de toute l'Église? », questionne M. Léger.

2) Par convenance symbolique : le prêtre, identifié à un époux, rappelle la présence du Christ, par rapport à l'Église qui est considérée comme une épouse. Il serait donc inconvenable qu'une femme célèbre une messe. C'est toute une symbolique avec laquelle nous ne sommes pas familiers et familières, mais que l'on retrouve dans l'Ancien et le Nouveau testament. Encore, cette réponse ne satisfait nullement Pierre Léger : « Pour les femmes, cette raison n'apparaît pas concluante. C'est plus culturel ou machiste — c'est le dernier bastion que les hommes ont encore gardé — que dogmatique. »

Même si son opinion sur l'ordination des femmes n'est pas claire, le curé Léger reste quand même sceptique face aux justifications papales. Peut-on en extrapoler sa réponse?

Quoiqu'il en soit, le problème reste entier. Il y a actuellement entre 960 et 1000 prêtres qui oeuvrent dans les paroisses de l'Archevêché de Montréal. De ce nombre, on compte 280 curés...pour 300 paroisses! Il y a donc 20 curés qui ont la charge de deux paroisses. Et cette tendance ne fera que se confirmer dans les prochaines années. « Les prêtres vieillissent, souligne Monseigneur St-Antoine, mais on a encore des vocations. Nous avons 15 stagiaires en paroisse et 45 étudiants en formation au Grand Séminaire. Ça ne répond pas tout à fait aux besoins, mais, comme dans les autres diocèses, on procède à des aménagements paroissiaux. » Ces modifications consistent précisément à affecter aux curés plus d'une paroisse.

« Et ça va se multiplier. Mais le curé le prend librement. Il faut qu'il puisse s'entourer de laïcs bien formés qui pourront l'aider dans les charges administratives par exemple. Il est temps que les laïcs puissent assumer ces charges là. », précise Monseigneur St-Antoine.

La solution ne serait-elle pas dans l'ordination des femmes et le mariage des prêtres? « Il n'est pas question de tout cela actuellement dans l'Église Catholique, réplique-t-il. Ce n'est pas à moi mais au Pape

Les médias, le Québec et les autochtones.

Entrevue avec Rémi Savard

Atim León

McGill Daily Français : Que pensez-vous de ce qui s'est passé à Oka en 1990?

Rémi Savard : Ce fut très malhabile de la part des gouvernements, parce que sur le plan politique, malgré le grand nombre de factions dans les communautés

autochtones, il y a un point sur lequel ils s'entendent tous : l'intégrité du territoire. Alors si on voulait avoir un affrontement c'est ainsi qu'il fallait agir : faire semblant d'envahir le territoire.

MDF : Que s'est-il passé du côté des médias?

R.S. : Évidemment les médias francophones ont centré leur couverture sur l'élément

Warriors, sur l'élément criminel. Tout l'été c'était Anne-Marie

Dussault qui faisait *Le Point* à Radio Canada, et tout l'été on n'a parlé que des Warriors. Ce qu'on voit, c'est l'élément un peu mafioso, mais à l'origine ce n'était pas ça le problème

et si on avait négocié avec les gens qui étaient là au début le cours des événements aurait changé, surtout que c'est

un contentieux qui remonte à la création de Montréal. Les gens ne le voient pas. La masse francophone du Québec et tous ceux et celles

qui sont un peu nationalistes - on l'est tous à des degrés divers - ne peuvent pas faire face au fait qu'il y a eu une époque où on était très proche les uns des autres - les Amérindiens de la région de Montréal et nous.

Une époque où l'on faisait des affaires ensemble et où on ne leur contestait rien.

Alors pour moi l'histoire d'Oka, c'est un peu toute l'histoire du Canada d'une certaine façon. On commence en 1642, à ce moment là on vivait avec eux, on était obligé de vivre avec eux. On apprenait leurs langues, ils se faisaient baptiser, on faisait du commerce, il y avait un espèce de modus vivendi qui se créait.

M.D.F. : Pensez-vous que la couverture médiatique des événements d'Oka ait été partielle?

R.S. : La couverture médiatique francophone est tributaire de toute une idéologie dont les grandes articulations sont issues de l'enseignement que les générations de curés ont donné année après année. C'était très partial. On a sauté sur la dimension criminelle du dossier, qui était réelle mais n'était qu'une partie du dossier. Évidemment, en se concentrant là-dessus, on évitait de parler de tout le contentieux. Et il ne fallait

pas être malhonnête, il fallait juste être formé dans la tradition québécoise, dont une des dimensions a été d'occulter ce problème [des relations entre populations québécoise et autochtone dans la région de Montréal depuis sa fondation]. Anne-Marie Dussault et la majorité des francophones ne sont pas au courant de cette histoire-là. Nos grands his-

voirs à d'autres.

M.D.F. : Et que disent les francophones blancs?

R.S. : Il y a de tout, mais en général, ils disent que les autochtones charrient un peu, qu'il ne faut pas tout leur donner et qu'il faut qu'ils partagent avec nous. Mais ils n'ont rien à partager! Cependant, comment voulez-vous que massivement les fran-

cophones aient

une réaction articulée qui arrive à les faire conclure qu'il y a un problème, lorsque les gens disent :

« Pourquoi ces gens ne sont pas soumis aux mêmes lois que les autres, pourquoi ne payent-ils pas de taxes dans leurs réserves, pourquoi ont-ils des privilèges? »

Leur histoire n'est tellement pas enseignée que l'on considère comme anormales des réclamations qui au fond sont tellement normales que nous, on les fait nôtres vis-à-vis les anglophones! Rencontrez un nationaliste francophone, si vous lui dites que le Québec n'a pas été reconnu comme société distincte dans les Accords de Charlottetown, il dira que nous on considère que nous sommes une société distincte. Eh bien, les autochtones disent la même chose.

Il y a une espèce de mur d'incompréhension. Alors, finalement, les médias sont très démocratiques! Ils représentent le Québec.

M.D.F. : Que pensez-vous des journaux, comme *La Presse* ou *Le Devoir*?

R.S. : *La Presse* est régie par des intérêts économiques purs et l'hostilité vis-à-vis des autochtones n'est pas vraiment payante par rapport aux autres choses. Tandis que du côté des gens qui ont une presse d'idées, francophone et nationaliste, ils ne comprennent pas les dessous du dossier autochtone. Sur ce sujet, le meilleur journal c'est le *Globe and Mail*. *Le Devoir* et le *Journal de Montréal* sont à un autre pôle - l'hostilité.

M.D.F. : Mais pourtant *Le Devoir* est plutôt éclairé...

R.S. : Oui, mais un éclairage a toujours un point de vue, et l'élite intellectuelle québécoise, qui gravite autour du *Devoir*, n'a pas été nourrie de cette histoire [des relations entre populations blanches et autochtones à Montréal].

Les Sulpiciens ont négocié avec les autochtones de Montréal, qui étaient leurs vassaux, pour qu'ils soient transportés à Kahnasatake.

À l'heure où la couverture médiatique de la question autochtone est mise en cause, il est bon de se rappeler comment les médias ont agi jusqu'à maintenant.

Rémi Savard, anthropologue de l'Université de Montréal, dévoile sa vision de l'histoire qui se cache derrière la crise d'Oka de 1990, ainsi qu'une des raisons historiques de la tension vécue entre les francophones blancs et les Amérindiennes et Amérindiens du Québec.

toriens, comme Marcel Trudel, ne la reconnaissent pas et ne l'enseignent pas.

Ils ne voient pas que l'histoire de la ville de Montréal, c'est un microcosme de l'histoire du Canada. C'est-à-dire que les autochtones vivaient à



Un dirigeant d'AIM (American Indian Movement) agressé par les médias lors de la crise d'Oka

côté de nous et que l'« opération sulpicienne » a dit : « oui, venez, on vous donne ces terres », mais juridiquement parlant, on a traficoté ça de façon à pouvoir les coincer. Et les autochtones l'on mal pris. Au XIXe siècle, il y a une rupture qui se fait entre des autochtones qui étaient catholiques et francophones et la population de Montréal.

M.D.F. : Et maintenant les autochtones veulent que leur territoire soit reconnu exclusivement comme territoire autochtone?

R.S. : Oui, cela s'inscrit dans un tout autre contexte maintenant, les autochtones depuis une dizaine d'années considèrent qu'ils n'ont jamais cédé leurs droits fondamentaux parmi lesquels on retrouve le droit à s'autodéterminer politiquement, le droit de choisir d'exercer certains pouvoirs et de laisser d'autres pou-

voirs à d'autres.

M.D.F. : Mais pourtant *Le Devoir* est plutôt éclairé...

R.S. : Oui, mais un éclairage a toujours un point de vue, et l'élite intellectuelle québécoise, qui gravite autour du *Devoir*, n'a pas été nourrie de cette histoire [des relations entre populations blanches et autochtones à Montréal].

Les Sulpiciens ont négocié avec les autochtones de Montréal, qui étaient leurs vassaux, pour qu'ils soient transportés à Kahnasatake.

Exploiting their wealth

An Interview with Georgia Akien Velasco

BY KATRINA ABARCAR

Georgia Akien Velasco is a member of the Cordillera People's Alliance in the Philippines. The indigenous people in the Cordillera region constitute a majority with over one million people. They come from several different ethnic and linguistic groups but despite these differences, they have chosen to work together to combat the activities of their government and foreign investors.

Velasco is a member of the mountain province women's federation, an indigenous women's organization in her province and Inabuyog, a regional women's organization in the region. The Daily spoke with her two weeks ago about the situation of indigenous peoples in the Cordillera region.

Daily: Could you tell us a bit about the history of the Cordillera region and the people there?

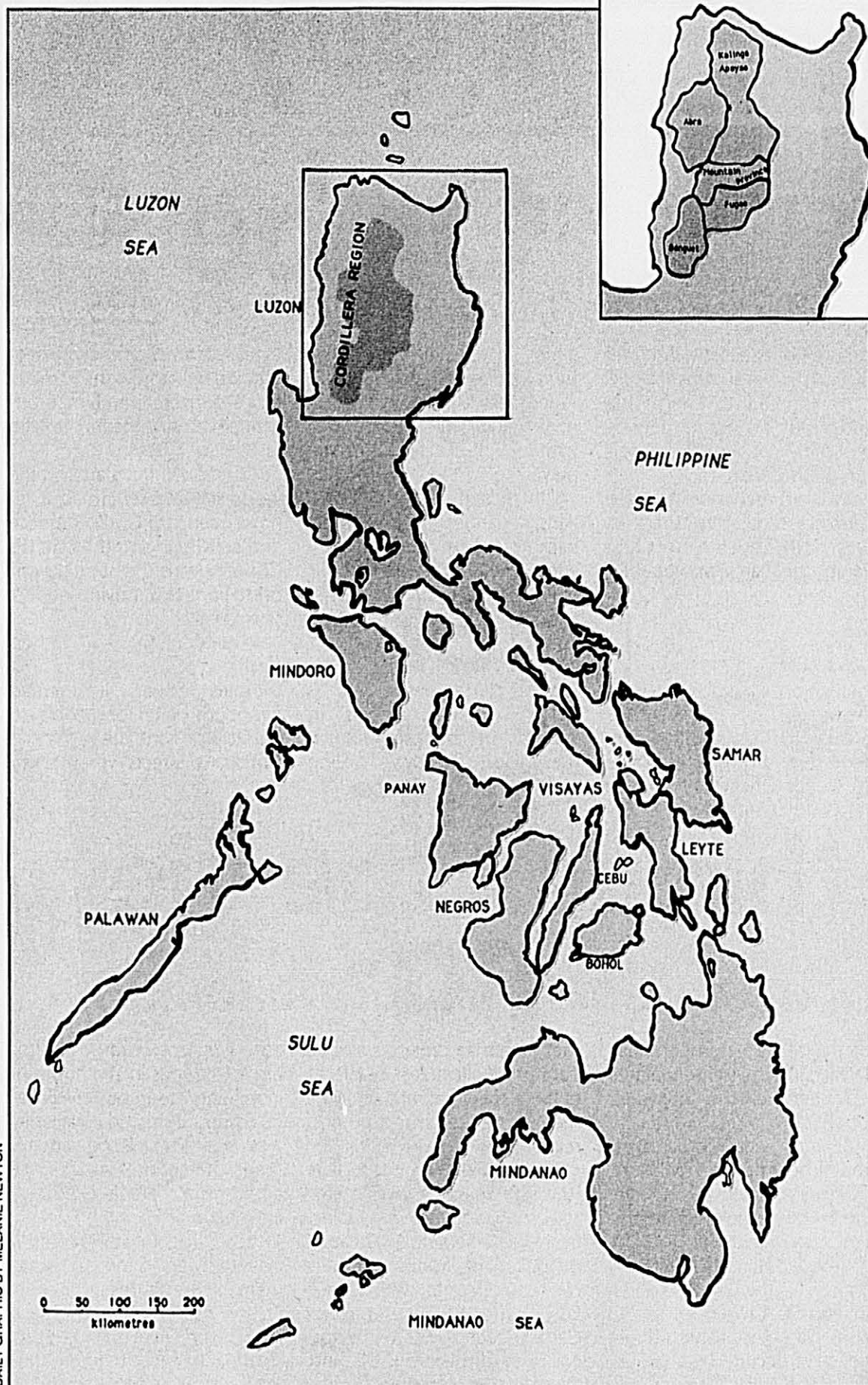
Velasco: The Cordillera region is found in the northern most part of the Philippines. The people in the Cordillera are called the Igorot collectively, but the Igorots are composed of many different tribes. Regarding the history of the Cordillera, before the Spaniards came to the Philippines, the Cordillera people had their own indigenous socio-political system, and had also been relating independently with the different tribes.

They had their culture, their economic system, as well as their political system. The Spaniards were in the Philippines for around three hundred years. In the later part of the Spanish period, they tried to encroach the Cordillera after they had subjugated the majority of the Filipinos, but the Cordillera resisted, so the Spaniards weren't very successful in subjugating the Cordilleras.

However, when the Americans came they were able to penetrate the Cordillera. In some parts of the Cordillera they were successful in bringing their culture, but the Cordillera peoples continued to resist so most of the communities in the Cordillera have sustained their indigenous socio-political system.

When the Philippine government took over, the aggression continued in the Cordillera. They saw the Cordillera as a resource base, a source of energy, a source of mineral resources, and a source of temperate vegetable industries.

The people of the Cordillera continued to question this, and they have been organizing into people's organizations, and because of the people's resistance,



The Philippines and the Cordillera region (inset)

there has been lots of militarization in the name of insurgency. There are lots of people's organizations now who are being harassed because they are suspected for supporting the insurgency program of the underground movement in the Cordilleras.

How are indigenous people perceived in the Philippines?

Well as a part of trying to divide and control the Philippines, the educational system starting from the Spaniards to the American period has said the Cordillera people are ignorant, headhunt-

ers, and so forth. This was institutionalized, and even our sisters and brothers of the national majority in the Philippines have internalized this concept of the Igorots which has been causing tension between the national majority and the national minority.

However with the growing consciousness of the Filipino people and also the Cordillera people, there has been an ongoing campaign for Kaigorotan consciousness [the consciousness of the Igorot people] to understand why the Cordillera are discriminated against. It was really colonization's goal to put

into the consciousness of the national majority of the Filipino people that the national minorities are such.

Can you talk about indigenous women's issues and the work that indigenous women are doing in the region?

The indigenous women of the Cordillera have a major role to play in the region's economic activities. In the Cordillera, the economic base of the people is in agriculture and many of the indigenous women are involved in this. However, they are also suffering the effect of govern-

ment neglect, because there is poor support for the agricultural system in the Cordillera which affects the women very much.

Aside from that is the health services. There needs to be services especially for women who are nursing mothers, those who are giving birth. There aren't many facilities for ma-

ternal and child health care, which boils down again to government neglect. Actually, there are even women who are delivering by themselves because they are so far from the health facilities, sometimes they are in the rice fields.

What's the present situation there, then, pertaining to President Ramos' development plan?

There is the so called Medium Term development plan of Ramos, whose objective is to make the Philippines into an industrialized country by the year 2000, and the Cordillera has a major role to play here. The Cordillera is a source of energy to be used by the industries set up in the other parts of the country.

It's also a source of mineral resources, like 75% of gold production in the Philippines comes from the Cordillera. It's also a source of temperate vegetables, like cabbages, potatoes, and also cut flowers. If the plan is implemented, the government will be reaping the entire environment of the Cordillera, which will displace a lot of people, especially because the land and culture is very much tied up, and also it's an economic base.

What is the response of the Cordillera people?

One of the responses and goals of the Cordillera people is to establish a genuine regional autonomy in the Cordillera to be able to respond to all these different kinds of problems.

What is meant by regional autonomy?

To us, regional autonomy means that the Cordillera people will be self-governing and united in one region. The Cordillera regional autonomous government will be a special unit of the government that will see to it that the provisions of the rights of indigenous people are implemented as mandated in the constitution. It will also serve as the representative body of the

... continued on page 41

THE CAREER NETWORK**AN INTERACTIVE FAX BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE**EMPLOYERS CALL TO RETRIEVE **YOUR "CAREER AD" AND RÉSUMÉS**
(AD FOR 30 DAYS ONLY \$7.00. AD + RÉSUMÉ FOR 30 DAYS ONLY \$16.00)**JOB HUNTING? MAKE YOUR FIRST CALL
THE CAREER NETWORK****846-7415**A SERVICE BROUGHT TO YOU
BY **FAXBACK** 932-6656**LIFE IN
SCIENCE**THE BEATTY MEMORIAL
LECTURES COMMITTEE
PRESENTS*Interaction of Theory
and Experiments***RUDOLPH A. MARCUS**1992 Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)
McGill Graduate

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1994, 6:00 P.M.

PALMER HOWARD AMPHITHEATRE
MCINTYRE MEDICAL BUILDING,INFORMATION: 398-6748
THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

McGill

YOUTH LEADERS**WANTED**FOR A THREE MONTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
JOIN A TEAM OF INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEERS TO
LIVE AND WORK WITH COMMUNITIES IN COSTA RICA18-25 YEARS OF AGE
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARYDEADLINE:
APRIL 22, 1994**CALL NOW**

(514) 844-4936

for applications

(416) 971-9846

for more info.

**YOUTH CHALLENGE
INTERNATIONAL****Cash
for
Books**The McGill
Bookstore is
sponsoring a
used textbook
buy-back:**APRIL 22 - MAY 5**
Check Bookstore for times.

NEW BOOKSTORE, 3420 MCTAVISH

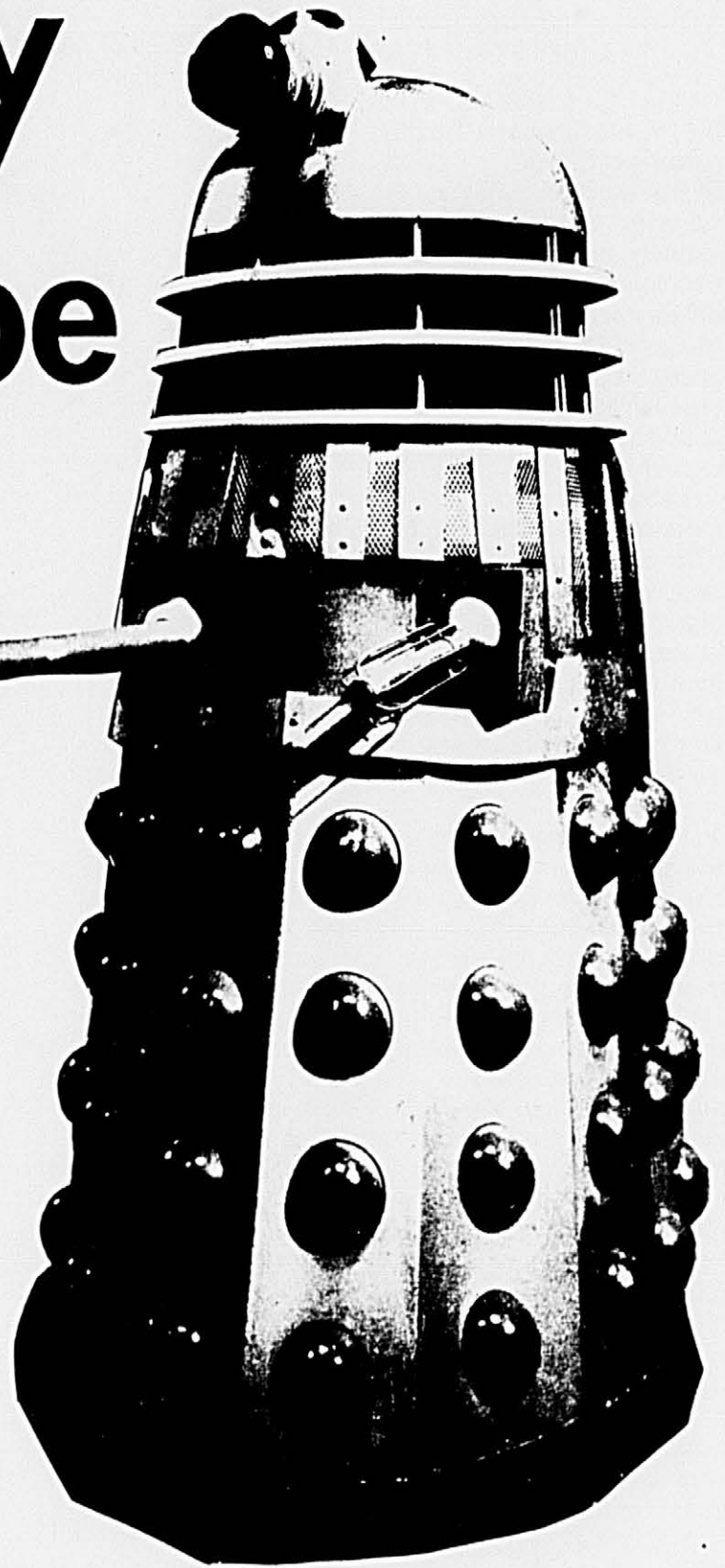
Top prices paid for books we need for next term, other
titles will be bought at dealer catalogue prices. Our
dealer will buy the widest range of books, hard or
softcover, whether used on this campus or not.

McGill

**BOOKSTORE**

3420 McTavish • 398-7444

Join the Daily Or be ex- ter- mi- na- ted!



Thanks to all who contributed to the Daily during the 1993/94 production year. We'd like to thank God, our parents, without whom none of this would have been possible, the business office, God again, all of those evil student politicians that provided us with entertainment, God and all others too many to name.

If you are interested in writing for the Daily next year, drop by the pit, in B-03 of the Shitter building and leave the number of where you will be at the end of the summer or show up in the first week of September and chat with an editor.

State coercion and Native people

BY PETER GRAEFE

It was a day like any other on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. Only this time, the dead in the shootout were members of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Incident at Oglala: The Leonard Peltier Story begins from this background to weave the story of the arrest and incarceration of Leonard Peltier, a member of the American Indian movement, for the killing of two FBI agents. In so doing, the film raises questions about Peltier's treatment by the so-called justice system and about the treatment of Natives in general before the law.

Incident at Oglala paints the squalor of the Pine Ridge reservation at the time of the "incident." It also considers the extreme violence reigning over the area under the leadership of Dick Wilson, elected as "chief" on the reserve in 1972, used the federal government's assistance to arm and fund a "Goon Squad" which carried out a murderous mandate against Pine Ridge's "traditionalists."

In 1975, members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) came to the aid of the traditionalists. The AIM was losing focus in this post period under the weight of governmental infiltration and subversion. Nevertheless, the AIM members at Pine Ridge attempted to demonstrate the importance in pre-

serving traditional leadership roles.

It was against this backdrop that in June 1975, two FBI agents pursued a pick-up truck towards the AIM camp and ended up getting killed in the crossfire. While the film does not reveal the identity of the killer, eyewitnesses deny Peltier's involvement.

Defying all odds, the AIM members managed to escape, but Peltier was caught in Alberta in February 1976. He was then extradited on the basis of a clearly bogus affidavit. While the film has then Justice Minister (and current M.P. for Notre-Dame-de-Grâce in Montréal) Warren Allmand protesting the abuse of the Canadian Judicial System by the United States' use of these affidavits, it also notes that neither judicial system or government has ever proved that willing to treat Natives fairly.

The remainder of the film attacks the government's attempt to stack the trial by choosing a favourable judge, obtaining confessions through coercion and through a biased presentation of evidence. It also raises serious questions about the validity and consistency of information crucial to Peltier's conviction.

The film therefore has two main points. Firstly it asserts Peltier's innocence in the killings. Secondly, it questions the relationship of the government with the Natives. Why was the

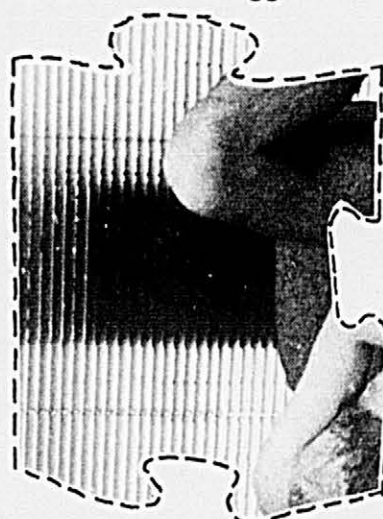
FBI acting on the reservation? Why was the government subsidizing Wilson's regime? Why did the murder of two FBI agents solicit such a massive and sus-

Firstly [the film] asserts Peltier's innocence in the killings. Secondly, it questions the relationship of the government with the Natives.

tained response when the regular killings by the "Goon Squad" elicited no response?

The International Socialists, who were sponsoring the screening of the film, attempted to address some of these questions in the discussion that followed the film. Unfortunately, rather than substantively addressing the treatment of natives by legal systems, with the shameful Canadian examples of Osborne, Marshall and Born-with-a-Tooth (among many others), the discussion turned to oversimplified rants against the system.

As a result, the film's attempt to consider the complex web of governmental coercion against Native communities was lost in the desire to fit the plight of Aboriginal peoples into the generic domain of struggle.



RECHERCHÉ

diplôme d'études collégiales, raciste, sexiste, homophobe, extrêmement violent, aime les armes à feu et les donuts

Faites carrière dans la police, composez le 280-3210

COMMUNAUTÉ DE MONTREAL

JUMP START YOUR CAREER

Your McGill undergraduate degree will open doors for you, but to get ahead in today's competitive marketplace, you need to talk and understand the language of business.

If you need to fine tune your business skills or develop the knowledge base to move into a new area, consider the Certificate programs offered by the Department of Career and Management Studies at the Centre for Continuing Education.

Certificates are offered in:

- Accounting
- Applied Real Estate
- Computer-Based Information Systems
- Health and Social Services Management
- Human Resources Management
- Internal Audit
- Management
- Marketing
- Public Relations Management
- Transportation.

A certificate consists of 10 three credit courses. Provisions can be made for full-time studies. Registration for the Spring and Summer sessions is now underway and continues through April 24. For more information or to speak to an advisor call 398-6161.



McGill Centre for Continuing Education

What better place to better yourself.



Harrison Ford and Kelly McGillis in *Witness*, analysed Syd Field's Screenwriting Seminar.

Become A Screenwriter

INTENSIVE ONE-DAY SEMINAR WITH SYD FIELD, INTERNATIONAL SCRIPTWRITING CONSULTANT.

Whether you're a scriptwriter, novelist, director, student, producer or editor, give your career a boost by enrolling in this one-day intensive seminar conducted by Syd Field, international scriptwriting specialist and consultant for a number of major Hollywood studios. Discover the secrets of great scriptwriters and directors in areas like:

- Developing your initial premise ■ making your characters credible and likable, writing lively, dramatic dialog ■ constructing a three act story ■ resolving the famous «second act dilemma» ■ devising complex plots ■ developing your main theme ■ creating subplots ■ ending your story... and much much more!

SYD FIELD'S INTENSIVE ONE-DAY SEMINAR

Date: Saturday, April 23 or Sunday, April 24 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Place: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1700 Saint-Denis, Montreal
Cost: \$150, all materials and taxes included (Visa or Mastercard accepted)
Student price: \$100

Registration and information: (514) 847-1953

MERLIN PUBLICATIONS
50 Saint-Paul West, Suite 100,
Montreal H2Y 1Y8

From buddha to noble savage

forum

BY MINELLE D'SOUZA

The last time I looked, Daniel Day Lewis was still white, and as far as I can remember, institutionalized slavery in the United States was abolished years ago. Yet Lewis takes the starring role as a cultural Native warrior in the much acclaimed film *The Last of the Mohicans*, and Walt Disney Pictures continues to profit with the image of the African-American slave in its recent film version of Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Images of people of colour in mainstream films are either appropriated by whites, or perpetuated in racial stereotypes.

Take for example Richard Attenborough's monumental film *Gandhi*. Despite the overwhelming significance of the subject-Gandhi's life, the thought that British actor Ben Kingsley is starring in the role is troublesome for me, as an Indian woman. But the knowledge that Ben Kingsley is white and playing the Mahatma is ridiculous.

Of recent controversy is the announcement that American



Jeff Chandler as Cochise and James Stewart as Jeffords in *Broken Arrow*

actor Keannu Reeves will be starring as Buddha, in a film version of Herman Hesse's novel *Siddhartha*. Why bother having Reeves try to convey to the audience that he's the Buddha, when everyone knows he's white? Apparently, such racial transformations are possible-when they are the right ones.

This kind of casting must be

seen as deliberate. Historical and fictional characters of colour are either masked, painted or replaced by 'similar looking' white actors who fulfill the tastes and sensibilities of the white audience they serve. They are anything but the real thing.

Does this mean that whites can only portray whites, or Indians can only Indians, and therefore you can only represent the cultural and racial background from which you come? Well, no and yes.

As contemporary North American and Western society exists, there is a certain amount of artistic 'license' that white producers, writers and actors are granted that is unavailable to

people of colour in the industry of the arts. So while this imbalance still exists, then yes, every effort should be made to make a match.

There are a lot of 'good' actors of colour out there. Besides, Hollywood is a long way away from rewarding 'ethnic' actors with non-'ethnic' roles. As Hollywood would have us believe, people of colour don't always have to be defined by their race.

Some may argue that it is the "artistic freedom" of the filmmaker to cast his/her own actors. This may be true in theory, but in reality, there is a significant discrepancy in institutional power and persuasive power between white and non-white artists. White artists have the institutional 'backing' and freedom in society to cast whom-ever they want for whatever role

they want.

So when Sally Potter decided to use white Québécois actor Lothaire Bluteau to play the Middle Eastern Khan in her film *Orlando*, she knew she could get away with such an inconsistency. But could a black woman or an East Asian woman get away with playing Virginia Woolf's *Orlando*?!! It is too historically rooted and would be considered 'bad casting' or awkward and strange if such a choice was made. Yet why aren't the same cares taken when people of colour are portrayed? Why is it so easy for characters of colour to be replaced?

When people of colour are finally cast in mainstream film, they are given stereotypical roles that match white society's conception of their particular racial background. For example, Whoopi Goldberg fulfills the stereotype of the savvy Jamaican housekeeper in her role as Clara in the film *Clara's Heart*. Set in suburban Baltimore, she helps the young boy of the family she works for get over the death of his baby sister and his parent's subsequent separation.

Again the 'coloured' woman is portrayed as loving, wise, and self-sacrificing, with no acknowledgement of her very real situation of subordination, as a maid and housekeeper. This fact is always glossed over. Women of colour in this typecast are always passive, smiling mother figures.

Walt Disney Pictures is perhaps the worst perpetrator of racial stereotypes. For example, in the recent release of the animated film *Aladdin*, the portrayal of Arabs is simply racist and

Please see "Stereotypes" on page 43



At the NO NAME DELI, there's something for everyone. Students (with I.D.) receive a **10% discount** on meals and desserts.

From Burgers to Pastas, we have it all. Our super meals start at \$4.95.

So come to NO NAME DELI where great atmosphere and good music make for a great hang-out for you and your friends.

**After 9PM
INCREDIBLE DEALS ON
LIQUID REFRESHMENTS**

3444 Park Avenue • 982-6113
(between Sherbrooke & Milton, next to JOURNEY'S END by Quality Hotels)

CRUISE JOBS

Students Needed!
Earn up to \$2,000+ per month working for Cruise Ships or Land-Tour Companies. World Travel (Hawaii, Mexico, the Caribbean, etc.). Summer and Full-Time employment available. No exper. necessary. For more information call:
Cruise Employment Services
(206) 634-0468 ext. C4005

OPTOMETRIST

- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses (2 for 1)
- Contact Lenses (from \$99)
- 24 Hour Service on most prescriptions
- Special Consideration for Students

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
1535 Sherbrooke St. W.
(corner Guy)
933-8700 or 933-8182

"Needles & Opium" Robert Lepage

**Saturday, April 23
at 8 pm**

\$21/\$16/\$11 U.S.

One of the most sought-after directors in the world creates an elegy to lost love; a provocative collage of surrealism and jazz.

"A cool, ingenious, surprisingly accessible exercise in the marvelous."
— New Yorker

Sponsored by Hydro-Québec

Flynn Theatre, Burlington, Vermont
Only 90 minutes from Montreal.

802-863-5966
Call for information, hotel package discount and reservations.



Activism in the Philippines

continued from page 37

Cordillera peoples on all matters concerning the Cordilleras.

What are the main features of regional autonomy?

One is the indigenous peoples of the Cordillera have control of their ancestral land, and have control of the entire domain or territory of the Cordillera region. The Cordillera regional autonomous government will have its own legislature, administration and judiciary. The traditional institutions of the people are accorded with the respect and recognition they deserve within the structures and processes of the autonomous government.

Next, the indigenous culture of the Cordillera peoples are protected and developed according to people's wishes and steps are taken to correct past discriminatory practices. Lastly, the indigenous people of the Cordillera are properly represented in national governmental bodies and are entitled to equal rights like the rest of the Filipino people aside from their particular rights as indigenous people.

The essence of indigenous peoples rights in self-determination starts with the recognition of particularities up to the basic

village level or even smaller social groups.

What is the basis of the Cordillera peoples demand for regional autonomy?

In history, while the majority of the Filipinos were integrated into the colonial set-up during the Spanish period, the indigenous people of the Cordillera resisted subjugation and persisted in their indigenous lifeways. As a result, their indigenous social systems, culture, and laws continues to function until today in varying degrees of effectivity vis a vis the dominant structures of the national government.

This has given them a distinct identity as indigenous peoples with particular problems, rights and aspirations. The history of the Cordillera people under the Philippine government since Spanish times has been a history of oppression. Government policies have violated the indigenous people's right to ancestral lands and its resources to political and cultural integrity and to economic prosperity.

Will non-indigenous peoples lose with the establishment of regional autonomy?

No, autonomy is a means of removing the oppression the indigenous peoples have suffered for generations. It would

be wrong to gain autonomy only to replace one form of oppression with another. The culture laws and practices of all ethnic groups in the region will be respected. No one group will be allowed to dominate the rest.

If you are a migrant of the Cordillera you stand to benefit along with the rest and all your democratic rights will be guaranteed. Autonomy will be the basis for greater economic prosperity in the region which will benefit all. An autonomous government would have more commitment to serving the needs of all the peoples in the region.

And since you're in Canada, what role can the international community play in terms of solidarity with the Cordillera people?

The problem of the Cordillera is also tied up with the problems of the oppressed classes and people in the other parts of the world. So we should tie our struggle to theirs, not only to get their support, but to support them too in their struggle.

We would like to advance our organizing and networking not only at the local but also at the international level. So we would like to link our struggle with the First Nations people here in Canada and also with the advocates of indigenous people.



Musician Pop David takes a stand

music

Pop David • *Standin In The Way of Progress* (Independent)

BY BRIAN SARWER-FONER

POP DAVID is more than just another local Montréal musician, he is an individual who takes his art seriously. His latest offering, *Standin In The Way of Progress*, is an eclectic blend of styles, merging Zappaesque timing with driving rhythms, to create unique ideas that can't easily be shoved into specific musical categories.

Each of the twelve tunes on the tape is quite different. From the mellow, *One Rainy Day In De Bush*, to the haunting, *D—Humanisation*, Pop David consistently experiments with different sounds, tonalities, and vocalization techniques.

Pop David sings and plays all the instruments on the tape, with minimal assistance. He com-

posed, arranged, and produced all of the selections.

The lyrics are poignant and deal with a wide range of issues. *Strange Ideologies* focuses on the alienating forces in our society, and *Did You Ever Smoke Pot?* is a cut up of Clinton. There is even an environmental song, *Not In My Backyard*, which is punctuated by angry polyrhythms.

Overall, *Standin In The Way of Progress* is a good tape from an inspired musician, with interesting and unique ideas, both musically and lyrically.

You can get *Standin in the Way of Progress* at Dutchy's, Cheap Thrills, Discus, and other locations around Montréal.

HEY
DAILYITES!
IT'S A PARTY!



Calling all staff members...
Friday April 15th is the end-of-the-year Daily hoo-ha at a location to be announced later.
Come by the office this week for more details.

ESPACE
HAIRCRAFT
coiffure

273 Milton, Montréal
284 • 9114



STUDENT
SPECIALS

Monday - Wednesday 10 am - 7 pm • Thursday - Friday 10 am - 9 pm • Saturday 10 am - 6 pm
Sylvie • Stefany • Michel • David • Doreen • Danny • Celiste

ACCESS INFO-TECH

NEED A COMPUTER?
DON'T HAVE THE MONEY?

Computer Financing in store for students
NO FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
Quarterly interest payments only.
Low interest rates.



Spring
Cleaning
SALE 10%
TO
50% OFF
selected items
sale ends april 30th



Access 486DX-40Mhz, 128KB Cache
4MB RAM (Exp. to 32MB)
3.5" Floppy Drive 1.44MB
260MB Hard Drive
SVGA 1MB VLB Graphics Card
14" SVGA Colour Monitor 28mm
101-Key Bilingual Keyboard
2 Year Parts & Labour Warranty
SPECIAL \$1499

1120 DeMaisonneuve West, Corner PEEL
Tel.: (514) 288-6000 Fax: (514) 288-7800

Attending School in Montreal in the Fall?

Then consider

Hillel's Jewish Student Residence

located in a renovated Victorian mansion, close to McGill and Concordia Universities
Now accepting applications for September 1994



LIMITED SPACE SO
...CALL EARLY.

(514) 845-9171
Hillel, 3460 Stanley St.,
Montreal, Que.
H3A 1R8

Come visit the newly renovated

McIntyre Snack Bar 5th Floor, McIntyre Medical Building

New Menu Offerings:

- ⇒ 3 Types of Pizza
- ⇒ Custom Sandwich Bar
- ⇒ Daily Hot Entrée
- ⇒ Daily Salad Plates

Hours: Mon. - Thurs.: 7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Friday: 7:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Operated by McGill University
Residences Food Services

DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

1994 SUMMER RECREATION

1994 MEMBERSHIPS

From May 2 through August 20, the Department of Athletics of McGill University opens its doors to the general public. Memberships are required for all summer users, though full-time McGill students may take advantage of reduced rates. Occasional users can avail themselves of day passes, and children are welcome when accompanied by an adult.

Memberships may be purchased for either the Currie Gym, the Weston Pool, the Tennis Courts or the Molson Stadium Outdoor Track. A Currie Gym membership includes use of the Molson Stadium Outdoor Track and the new Currie Pool. A combined membership is also available, granting access to all the Department's facilities.

The student rate applies to individuals who attended McGill on a full-time basis through the 1994 winter semester. To encourage family participation, special rates are available for spouses and children (up to 16 years of age) of our gym or tennis members.

Memberships can be purchased in Office G3 of the Currie Gymnasium.

SPRING SESSION: MAY 2 TO JUNE 25
SUMMER SESSION: JUNE 27 TO AUGUST 20
NOTE: Tennis & Track Membership - extended to August 28 1994

DAY PASSES

A day pass may be purchased for use of the gymnasium facilities, Weston pool or the stadium track. Six-visit passes are also available at a discounted rate. Guests of tennis members are welcome on the McGill courts. Day passes and guest fees are included with membership rates shown on this page.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEMBERSHIP FEES

	SPRING OR SUMMER SESSION	FULL SPRING AND SUMMER SESSIONS
GYMNASIUM MEMBERSHIP		
Full-time McGill Students	\$ 40	\$ 60
McGill Staff	55	80
General	65	95
Spouse	50	75
Children (6-15)	32	48
TENNIS MEMBERSHIP		
Full-time McGill Students	\$ 40	\$ 60
McGill Staff	65	95
General	80	120
Spouse	60	90
Children (6-15)	32	45
COMBINED MEMBERSHIP (TENNIS & GYM)		
Full-time McGill Students	\$ 65	\$ 100
McGill Staff	95	145
General	120	175
Spouse	90	140
Children (6-15)	50	75
MOLSON STADIUM TRACK (ONLY)		
Full-time McGill Students	\$ 16	\$ 23
General	21	32
WESTON POOL (SUMMER SESSION ONLY)		
Full-time McGill Students	\$ 26	
McGill Staff	40	
General	50	
Spouse	35	
Children (6-15)	20	
DAY PASSES & GUEST FEES		
6 visit pass	\$ 24	
Day pass gym/pool	\$ 5 (children (6-15) \$2)	
Tennis Guest fee	\$ 5 per hour	

1. A spouse membership is available to anyone whose husband/wife has become a gym or tennis member during that session.
2. Children under the age of 14 must join with their parent(s).

(all prices include GST and QST)

Through the dates of Summer Camp (Mon.-Fri., June 27-August 19, 08:45-15:30 hrs.), the Currie Gymnasium and Molson Stadium are available on a limited basis.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO FITNESS

Through the spring and summer, the Department will be offering an exciting pay-as-you-go fitness program. The after work classes will feature Step Aerobics as well as the popular Total Workout. Both activities are designed for a total body workout.

Step Aerobics is a challenging low impact class centred around stepping onto an adjustable platform.

Total Workout is an upbeat, advanced high impact aerobics class.

SCHEDULE:

Step Aerobics Monday, Wednesday, Friday 17:30-18:30 hrs.
Total Workout Tuesday, Thursday 17:30-18:30 hrs.

COST:

Gymnasium Members \$1.60*/\$2.00/class
Non-Members \$4.00/class

Tickets go on sale in the lobby of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium 30 minutes before class.

*Book of 10 tickets for \$16.00 purchased in advance.
(members only)

1994 SPRING AND SUMMER
INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

SESSION I - MAY 2 - JUNE 25

AQUATICS

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST/ M/NM	# WKS/
YELLOW, ORANGE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY	09:00 - 10:15	25/45	7
YELLOW, ORANGE, RED, MAROON (Adults only)	MONDAY	18:00 - 19:15	25/45	7
RED, MAROON, BLUE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY	10:15 - 11:30	25/45	7
GREEN, GREY, WHITE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY	11:30 - 13:00	30/50	7
CHILDREN'S LEARN TO SWIM MAY 2 - 12	MON to THURS	16:15 - 17:30	45	2
* BRONZE CROSS (prerequisite Bronze Medallion & Junior Art. Resp. Cert.) Pool: * Begins May 31, 1994	TUES & THURS Classroom: 17:30 - 19:00 Pool: 19:00 - 21:00		48/68	4
BRONZE MEDALLION (prerequisite Life Saving 1, 2, 3 or equivalent)	TUES & THURS Classroom: 17:30 - 19:00 Pool: 19:00 - 21:00		42/62	4
AQUACISES (Water Exercises)	TUES & THURS	12:15 - 13:00	30/65	7
STROKE IMPROVEMENT	WEDNESDAY	18:00 - 19:00	20/35	7

DANCE

JAZZ I	TUES & THURS	18:00 - 19:30	50/85	7
JAZZ II	TUES & THURS	19:30 - 21:00	50/85	7
SOCIAL DANCE	MONDAY	18:30 - 19:45	35/52	7
SOCIAL DANCE	MONDAY	19:45 - 21:00	35/52	7

FITNESS

ACTION AEROBICS (Superfit)	MON/WED/FRI	17:30 - 19:00	55/100	7
LOW IMPACT (Advanced)	MON/WED/FRI	17:15 - 18:30	45/90	7
SLIDE, STEP & PUMP	MON/WED/FRI	12:15 - 13:15	50/95	7
SLIDE, STEP & PUMP	TUES & THURS	12:00 - 13:30	35/70	7
STEP AEROBICS	TUES & THURS	12:30 - 13:00	35/70	7
SUPER STEP AEROBICS	TUES & THURS	17:45 - 19:00	40/75	7

MARTIAL ARTS

WOMEN'S SELF DEFENSE	TUES & THURS	17:30 - 19:00	42/62	4
----------------------	--------------	---------------	-------	---

VARIA

FENCING	TUESDAY	19:00 - 20:30	50/70	8
GOLF	MONDAY	12:00 - 13:30	45/60	6
GOLF	MONDAY	18:00 - 19:30	45/60	6
GOLF	TUESDAY	17:30 - 19:00	45/60	6
GOLF	TUESDAY	19:00 - 20:30	45/60	6
GOLF	WEDNESDAY	18:00 - 19:30	45/60	6
GOLF	THURSDAY	17:45 - 19:15	45/60	6
GOLF	THURSDAY	19:15 - 20:45	45/60	6
GOLF	FRIDAY	12:30 - 14:00	45/60	6
GOLF	SATURDAY	09:00 - 10:30	45/60	6
YOGA	WEDNESDAY	17:30 - 19:00	50/70	8
CPR BASIC	SAT., MAY 7 & SAT., MAY 14	09:00 - 16:00	78/85	2
CPR RE-CERT	SAT., MAY 14	09:00 - 16:00	37/45	1
BASIC FIRST AID	SAT., MAY 28 & SAT., JUNE 4	09:00 - 16:00	85/90* 70/75*	2

(*Incl. CPR Heart Saver)

RACQUETS

TENNIS INTRO	MONDAY	18:00 - 20:00	65/80	6
TENNIS INTRO	WEDNESDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	WEDNESDAY	18:45 - 20:15	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	THURSDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	FRIDAY	18:00 - 20:00	65/80	6
TENNIS INTRO	SATURDAY	09:00 - 10:30	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	SATURDAY	10:30 - 12:00	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	SUNDAY	09:00 - 11:00	65/80	6
TENNIS INTRO	TUES & THURS	18:45 - 20:15	99/130	6
TENNIS INTER	MONDAY	18:00 - 20:00	65/80	6
TENNIS INTER	TUESDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	WEDNESDAY	18:45 - 20:15	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	FRIDAY	18:00 - 20:00	65/80	6
TENNIS INTER	SATURDAY	09:00 - 10:30	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	SATURDAY	10:30 - 12:00	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	SUNDAY	09:00 - 11:00	65/80	6
TENNIS INTER	TUES & THURS	18:45 - 20:15	99/130	6
TENNIS ADVANCED	WEDNESDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS ADVANCED	FRIDAY	18:00 - 20:00	65/80	6
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	MONDAY	16:00 - 17:00	35	6
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	SATURDAY	12:00 - 13:15	40	6
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	SUNDAY	11:00 - 12:15	40	6
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	MON & WED	18:00 - 20:00	45/55	2
TENNIS CLINIC	JUNE 13 to JUNE 22 TUES & THURS	18:00 - 20:00	45/55	2
STROKE DAYS (Pay as You Go)	JUNE 14 - JUNE 23 SATURDAY	16:00 - 17:00	5/7	
SQUASH	MONDAY	17:30 - 19:00	35/50	4
SQUASH	TUESDAY	18:15 - 19:45	35/50	4
SQUASH	SATURDAY	10:00 - 11:30	35/50	4

OUTDOOR PURSUITS

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST/ M/NM	# WKS/
EQUESTRIAN	WEDNESDAY	20:00 - 21:00	85/90	6
EQUESTRIAN	SATURDAY	14:00 - 15:00	85/90	6
EQUESTRIAN	SUNDAY	13:00 - 14:00	85/90	6
EQUESTRIAN	SUNDAY	14:00 - 15:00	85/90	6
ROCK CLIMBING	SAT., MAY 14	07:30 - 15:30	70/75	1
CYCLING	SATURDAY, MAY 28 MYSTIC, P.O.		42/45	1
CYCLING	SATURDAY, JUNE 11 SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.		42/45	1
HIKING	SUNDAY, MAY 15 POKE-O-MOONSHINE, N.Y.		40/43	1
HIKING	SUNDAY, JUNE 12 MONT INDIAN HEAD & FISH HAWK, N.Y.		40/43	1

SESSION II - JUNE 27 - AUGUST 20

AQUATICS

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST/ M/NM	# WKS/
YELLOW, ORANGE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY	09:00 - 10:15	20/35	6
YELLOW, ORANGE, RED, MAROON (Children & Adults)	MONDAY	18:00 - 19:15	20/35	6
RED, MAROON, BLUE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY	10:15 - 11:30	20/35	6
GREEN, GREY, WHITE (Children & Adults)	SATURDAY	11:30 - 13:00	24/40	6
AQUACISES (Water Exercises)	TUES & THURS	12:15 - 13:00	30/65	7
STROKE IMPROVEMENT	WEDNESDAY	18:00 - 19:00	20/35	7

DANCE

JAZZ I	TUES & THURS	18:00 - 19:30	50/80	7
SOCIAL DANCE	MONDAY	18:30 - 19:45	35/52	7
SOCIAL DANCE	MONDAY	19:45 - 21:00	35/52	7

FITNESS

LOW IMPACT (Advanced)	MON & WED	17:15 - 18:30	30/65	7
SLIDE, STEP & PUMP	MON & WED	12:15 - 13:15	35/70	7
SLIDE, STEP & PUMP	TUES & THURS	18:30 - 19:30	35/70	7
STEP AEROBICS	TUES & THURS	17:30 - 18:30	35/70	7

VARIA

GOLF	TUESDAY-17:30 - 19:00	45/60	6
GOLF	TUESDAY-19:00 - 20:30	45/60	6
GOLF	WEDNESDAY-18:00 - 19:30	45/60	6
GOLF	THURSDAY-17:30 - 19:00	45/60	6
GOLF	SATURDAY-09:00 - 10:30	45/60	6

RACQUETS

TENNIS INTRO	MONDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	WEDNESDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	FRIDAY	18:45 - 20:15	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	SATURDAY	10:30 - 12:00	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	SATURDAY	12:00 - 13:30	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	SUNDAY	09:00 - 10:30	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO	TUES & THURS	17:15 - 18:45	99/130	6
TENNIS INTRO	TUES & THURS	18:45 - 20:15	99/130	6
TENNIS INTRO II	WEDNESDAY	18:45 - 20:15	50/65	6
TENNIS INTRO II	FRIDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	MONDAY	18:45 - 20:15	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	WEDNESDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	FRIDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	SATURDAY	10:30 - 12:00	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	SATURDAY	12:00 - 13:30	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	SUNDAY	09:00 - 10:30	50/65	6
TENNIS INTER	TUES & THURS	17:15 - 18:45	99/130	6
TENNIS INTER	TUES & THURS	18:45 - 20:15	99/130	6
TENNIS ADVANCED	TUESDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS ADVANCED	THURSDAY	17:15 - 18:45	50/65	6
TENNIS ADVANCED	SUNDAY	09:00 - 10:30	50/65	6
TENNIS ADVANCED	WED & FRI	18:45 - 20:15	99/130	6
TENNIS CLINIC	MON to FRI AUGUST 8 - 12	18:00 - 20:00	55/67	1
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	SUNDAY	11:00 - 12:15	40	6
TENNIS JUNIOR STAR (6-14 YRS OLD)	TUES & THURS	16:00 - 17:00	90	8
STROKE DAYS (Pay as You Go)	SATURDAY	16:00 - 17:00	5/7	
SQUASH	TUESDAY	18:15 - 19:45	35/50	4

OUTDOOR PURSUITS

EQUESTRIAN	WEDNESDAY	20:00 - 21:00	85/90	6
EQUESTRIAN	SATURDAY	14:00 - 15:00	85/90	6
EQUESTRIAN	SUNDAY	13:00 - 14:00	85/90	6
EQUESTRIAN	SUNDAY	14:00 - 15:00	85/90	6
CYCLING	SATURDAY, JULY 23 NORTH TROY AND BIG FALLS KEENE VALLEY, N.Y.		42/45	1
CYCLING	SUNDAY, AUGUST 14		42/45	1
HIKING	SUNDAY, JULY 17 MONT CASCADE AND PORTER, N.Y.		40/43	1
HIKING	SATURDAY, AUGUST 20 MONT HOPKINS, N.Y.		40/43	1

prince®

Playing in the Zone.

**MEMBERSHIP SALES AND
INSTRUCTIONAL REGISTRATION BEGINS
MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1994
08:30 HRS
475 PINE AVENUE WEST
INFORMATION: 398-7000 OR 398-7011**



When a ball dreams, it dreams of being a Frisbee

BY MARK SIMONEAU

There is something special about the flight of a Frisbee that defies description, yet is recognized by even the most casual, sometime-tossers.

"The aerodynamics of the disk are amazing," said Luc Drouin co-founder of the Montreal Ultimate (Frisbee) League. "It flies right-sided, slanted and upside-down. It streaks like a bullet and floats like a leaf," he added.

When a projectile as unique as the Frisbee is used in a competitive, high-speed, precision sport, the result is a phenomenon. Nearly 30,000 people participate in Frisbee tournaments worldwide.

The rapidly increasing popularity of the sport is attested in Montréal. Four years ago, there were only four teams. Last year, the count had risen to eight, in a well organized league, vying for the championship trophy. With a strong network of teams from coast to coast, Ultimate has become a national sport for Canada and the US. At least twelve teams are predicted to be competing in the Montreal league this season.

The game itself is played on a field somewhat like a football field with enlarged ends. With seven players on each side on the field at a time, the disk is advanced by pass-

ing only. Thus the player with the disk (the handler) can only pivot, as in basketball, while everyone else is in motion. When a team completes a pass in the opponent's end, one goal is awarded. Generally, games go to 15 points, with playoff and championship matches terminating at 17 and 21 points respectively.

"Everyone's a quarterback, receiver and defender, in turn," explained Tony Boyd co-founder of the League.

Another reason for Ultimate's wide popularity is that to play, you need only a disk, a field, players and cleats. No costly equipment is required. In fact, neither officials nor even referees are used, even at the highest (tournament) level.

This fact brings to light perhaps the most important reason Ultimate has such a growing and devoted following: this is the spirit of the game.

When playing any fast-paced, competitive sport, problems always arise, such as illegal contact, catches made in or out of bounds, interpretation of the rules and so on. This is where Ultimate Frisbee is different as it is a completely non-contact sport. In Ultimate these problems are resolved by the players themselves.

Most fouls are actually called by the offender him/herself. It is this commitment to fair-play and pre-

disposition for patience and compromise that makes it possible for many local leagues, like Montreal's to field mixed-sex teams of all ages and experience levels. While the nature of the game is quite physical, so many specific game and strategic skills are used, that parity is easily achieved.

"Ultimate Frisbee is the alternative sport," said Robyn Bain, veteran of international Frisbee tournaments.

"It has built a wonderful underground network between players all over the world," said Bain. "It's success is a reflection of its most important rule, which is the spirit of the game," she added.

No matter how hard you compete, you expect your opponents to cheer your great catches or give you a hand-up after *goin' ho* ('horizontal in Frisbee jargon). They expect the same from you. And at the party afterward, you'll all know what brought you there.

If you are looking for a great way to get some exercise, meet some people and maybe even do a little traveling (the Nationals are in Winnipeg this year) come to the Montréal Ultimate League's sign-up, on Tuesday May 3rd from 6pm at McGill's Thomson House (3650 McTavish). Call 343-9041 for more information.

Stereotypes of people of colour on film

continued from page 40

unacceptable. They are seen to be evil, cruel and sinister people with idiotic accents. Children's perceptions of Arabs are formed by these awfully inaccurate representations.

Images of Japanese business men and hence, Japanese culture is also falsely portrayed in Philip Kaufman's *Rising Sun*. The image of the corporate men as corrupt, sexually promiscuous, and self-serving reflects the general American attitude towards the Japanese people. The film reeks of resentment towards a powerful world economic group.

When peoples of colour are portrayed as noble and honest, there is always a white Western who is more noble than they are. Often, this white Western character also acts as a conciliatory agent amidst warring ethnic communities. Take for example Roland Joffe's *City of Joy*. The video release description of the film says, "An American Doctor, a British nurse and an illiterate Indian farmer join together to transform a Calcutta ghetto in this uplifting, inspirational movie... Max Lowe (Patrick Swayze) teaches [italics mine] the impoverished Indians the strength of their own unity." How much more patronizing could you be?! The idea of the noble American doctor who manages to 'enlighten' the Indi-

ans in their own country is a little bit too much to accept.

Apart from token, stereotypical, parts and appropriated replacements, there are not a lot of positive portrayals of peoples of colour in film. There is a need for more producers, writers, directors, and actors in mainstream film so that they may define themselves accurately and positively.

If you are an artist of colour and are fed up of the shameful representations of yourself in the various media, you can make a change by supporting and taking part in the following organizations: ANT: Artists Networking Together, lobby, advocacy and workshops for and by actors of colour, Louise Taylor or Calvin Greene, Tel. (416) 595-6190/Into the Mainstream: a catalogue of visible and audible minority actors, ACTRA, Tel. 989-1311/Canadian Actor's Equity Association, Tel. 867-9165.



SALON DE COIFFURE JOVEN
(near McGill)
Welcome Students, Profs & Personnel.

MEN
Includes:
• WASH
• CUT
• BLOWDRY

\$10

Free Coffee with haircut.

425 De Maisonneuve West, 844-7748
Valid until 31 Aug. '94

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Make up to \$2,000-\$4,000+ per month teaching basic conversational English abroad. Japan, Taiwan, and S. Korea. Many employers provide room & board + other benefits. No teaching background or Asian languages required. For more information call:
(206) 632-1146 ext. J4005

McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law

ASTRA LECTURES IN ETHICS

Professor Thomas Berry
Director of the Riverdale Centre of Religious Research, N.Y.
Author of "The Dream of the Earth" and "The Universe Story"

**"Ethics and Ecology:
Human-Earth Relationships in North America"**

Wednesday, April 20, 1994
6:00 p.m.
Moot Court
Faculty of Law
3644 Peel Street

EVERYONE WELCOME!

For further information please contact:
McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law
Tel: 514-398-7400 Fax: 514-398-4668

UNIPRIX
EDDY BISHARA *...ça fait du bien!*
McGill, B.Sc.

**Health & Beauty Products
Produits de santé & beauté**

**Come benefit from our
SUPER WEEKLY
SPECIALS!!**

**GOOD LUCK
to all McGill Students
on your exams!**

LECITHIN CAPSULE
To improve memory & intellectual function
PRE-EXAM SPECIAL
Reg. \$22.99
Now for only **\$15.99**

Specials applicable to students & faculty members upon presentation of valid I.D. card.

• Medicare Photos \$4.99 • Loto 6/49

UNIPRIX 4 convenient downtown locations:

2020 Université • corner de Maisonneuve, Metro Level
Place du Parc • 3575 Ave. du Parc, cnr. Prince Arthur
Les Cours Mont-Royal • 1455 Peel, Metro Level
Place Montréal Trust • 1500 McGill College, Level 1

Where the streets have no name

Montréal's underground city and the decline of public space

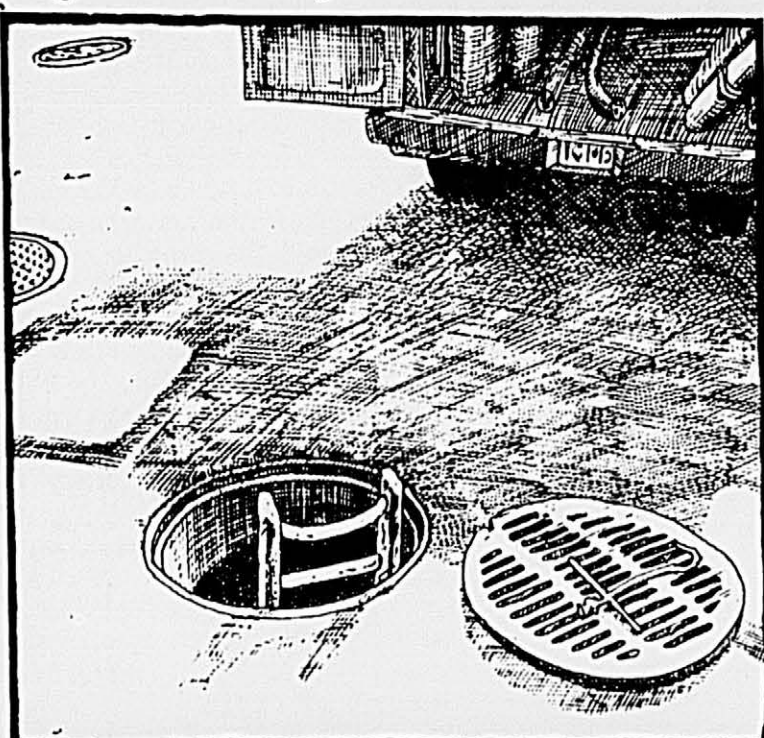
BY NICHOLAS PURDON

The 'underground city' sounds like the title of one of those 'The Day After' post nuclear holocaust movies which were so popular during the cold war of the early 1980s, where the earth's surface is rendered inhospitable and life moves into the sewers. Transitions are however, never this smooth.

In Montréal, Minnesota, Calgary, Los Angeles and other North American cities the social 'climate' is becoming 'inhospitable' to the urban middle class and arcs are being built in the form of huge underground cities throughout the urban landscape.

Streets symbolize public life with all its human contact, conflict and tolerance more than any other human artifact. Urban streets represent a source of friction and confrontation because they are one of the last truly public spaces where all races, ages, and classes of people meet in the bustling vitality of daily life.

These are places of both demonstration and resistance — the very essence of a city. Nevertheless, throughout North America, the streets are being moved underground into segregated and highly monitored compartments justified through the rhetoric of climate control and ease of walking. These developments threaten the continued existence and the nature of public



The trend towards developing underground cities throughout North America... is spawned out of increasing paranoia about the social climate of the inner city.

space.

In the 1960s, spreading from the completion of the shopping and office complex Place Ville-Marie, and Expo '67 Montréal developed rapidly and transformed the metropolis, in the minds of its residents and mayor Jean Drapeau, into a world class city. Drapeau negoti-

ated the construction of passageways, lined with shops, connecting Place Ville-Marie to the Queen Elizabeth hotel and the major commuter train station.

Today Drapeau's vision has culminated in Montréal boasting of 29 km of underground passageways which give pedestrians access to, according to the city's 1993 *Tourist Guide*, "virtually every type of facility without ever getting soaked in a downpour or shivering in the cold".

The guide goes on to state that "Montréal has tamed the climate with a weatherproof, underground city...an innovation which has made Montréal a pleasant place to live in or visit, rain or shine - the prototype of the city of the future."

The social climate is indeed 'tamed', 'pleasant' and 'modern' in Montréal's underground city. This is a place without graffiti, homelessness, panhandling, prostitution, political activity or even darkness. These

are exclusive, 'arcs' where the ability to buy, to look like one *could* buy, is the only ticket aboard. Extensive 'security' guards teams and electronic surveillance systems enforce these codes and create a landscape of simulation which serves to mask and ignore the social unrest played out on the streets above.

The trend towards developing massive underground cities throughout North America cannot be understood — or justified — as simply providing convenient walking access to shops, nor as a means of 'getting out of the rain'. The underground city is a symbolic space spawned out of increasing paranoia about the social climate of the inner city.

The growth of mega-malls such as the West Edmonton Mall (WEM), is an extreme case of an underground world where developers claim to provide a 'world in a shopping mall'. The goal is to fulfil as many of people's 'needs' as possible in order to maximize the number and time of consumer visits. The WEM has extended its operating day to twenty four hours. A chapel provides services before shops open, nightclubs draw customers after hours while the mall's hotel provides the opportunity to spend the night.

Though this an extreme case and no such mall exists in Montréal, the underground city is a major hub of social and recreational activity. The 1993 *Tourist Guide* lists it as providing 1,700 commercial businesses, seven major hotels, 1,615 housing units, two department stores, two universities, 1,600 boutiques, 200 restaurants, 45 bank branches, 34 cinemas and theatres and two exhibition halls all connected to the subway system.

The underground city has become a social and recreational space, and not simply one of consumption, and thus inherently claiming part of the role of the old town square. Still, malls reject most social or public responsibility. Public and political meetings, picketing and

petitioning, among other activities, are outlawed.

In 1980 the US Supreme Court ruled that restrictions on such activities as leafletting or petitioning in malls should fall to the jurisdiction of each state's constitution. Some states such as California have ruled that free speech clauses in their constitutions give political petitioners access to privately owned malls.

In other states and in Canada, the constitutional right of free speech does not apply to private property. As a result bans can be imposed, by mall owners, prohibiting any activity they deem to be detrimental to consumption.

Montréal's underground city is by no means a more 'free-thinking' or inclusive space. In their attempt to promote the Québec cultural identity under Bill 101, many shopkeepers on Ste-Catherine street risked prosecution in order to keep on displaying their signs in English. But merchants in the underground city, feeling pressure from the owners, quickly obeyed the law (Boddy 1992, 148).

The political discourse surrounding an important issue in Québec politics was thus never played out in the underground world as owners were afraid confrontation would affect the stability of their markets where consumption is the only culture.

While the racially segregated spaces which abound in U.S. cities are still somewhat extreme in a Canadian context, should the recession plunge the economy and perhaps the social fabric of both Montréal and the nation deeper into the doldrums, or should Québec embark on a renewed interest in separatist policies, similar examples of segregation and exclusion as those in America are distinctly possible.

The vitality, conflict and contact of the streets are needed as a social resource and forum through which crucial issues can be both supported and contested in a democratic society.

NOW
14 DAYS!
\$169 Tour Pass



There's probably an intercity bus going where you're going this Summer, and **TourPass** makes sure your ride is great value! Just **\$169** (plus tax) gets you **14** consecutive days of unlimited travel in **Québec** and **Ontario** between May 1st and October 27th.

INFORMATION — CONDITIONS

Montréal (514) 842-2281
Ottawa (613) 238-5900
Kingston (613) 547-4916
Toronto (416) 393-7911

or call your bus Agency.

Voyageur



Extra Special **SALON RALPH** Extra Special
Women's & Men's Hair Stylists
Perm \$25
with coupon
Shampoo, cut,
\$10 for him • wash, & blow dry • \$15 for her
680 Sherbrooke 844-9688
(corner University, next to McGill) *SPECIALS WITH THIS AD

FRIEDMAN & FRIEDMAN
Chartered Accountants - Comptables agréés



8000 Decarie Blvd., Suite 500, Montréal, Québec H4P 2S4
Tél.: (514) 731-7901 Fax: (514) 731-2923

Moving/Travelling?
STUDENTS

ASK FOR YOUR
10%*
DISCOUNT

738-6608

7146 Côte-des-Neiges
(corner Jean Talon)

*with student ID/Canadian Tire Credit card accepted



For worldwide reservations call
1-800-FOR-CARS™ (1-800-367-2277).

Thrifty features quality products of the
Chrysler Corporation and other fine cars.

Thrifty
Car Rental

continued from page 6

ical Science department will be replaced next year by a Harvard graduate (who has yet to attain her PhD). Perhaps the fact that the Faculty of Arts has in its midst a professor who not only has an excellent grasp of his subject matter (politics in Eastern Europe) but is also more than capable of relaying this information to his students is somewhat unsettling to the staff.

Did the powers-that-be bother to consult any representatives of the student body or students in the Political Science department to establish whether or not he was an effective teacher? If they had they would have found that Professor Arel is not only very well liked and respected by his students, but is an asset to the Political Science department, which has not yet exceeded its quota of skilled professors.

While Professor Arel's replacement may have admirable qualifications, are her Harvard credentials worth more than his proven ability and McGill experience? We realize the deed has been done and if this letter has any purpose it is to relay to Professor Arel that he is appreciated, he will be missed, and it is McGill's loss.

Yvette Reid, U2 History
Sayo Nikerson, U2 History

The joke's on sexist men

To the Daily:

Re: letter entitled "Lorena's No Joke"

As the author of the NTC in which the controversial joke appeared, I feel that there has been a serious misunderstanding that I would like to clarify.

First of all this is not a joke about Lorena Bobbitt herself or all of the pain she has gone through, as her name is not even mentioned once, and it is certainly not a joke about violence against women. Indeed, such a joke would have never ended up in an NTC of mine (Barb, I thought you knew me better than that...).

The joke is on men who think that women are agitated and irate, ready to resort to such a mutilation at the least offense. This paranoia, amplified by the highly publicized Lorena Bobbitt case,

is also fueled by such movies as *The Temp* and *The Hand That Rocks The Cradle* and such novels as Michael Crichton's *Disclosure* that depicted crazed, power-hungry women on a rampage.

It makes fun of men who would rather invest in a low cost Penis Protection Plan instead of changing their attitudes towards women, learning to work with and under women and facing the increasing reality of the feminization of the workplace and the world.

Nicholas Chagnon,
U1 Biochemistry

Daily hypocrisy - read all about it

To the Daily:

In defying student groups attempting to infuse responsibility and representation into the editorial policies of *Surface*, the *Ubyssy* and the *McGill Daily* ("Freedom of the Press, Eh?", March 16), the *Daily* obstinately insists that they will only represent the views that they deem to be minoritized, marginalized and suppressed viewpoints.

Whether these views are marginalized in the context of (1) Canada, or (2) the McGill campus is unclear — they derive their legitimacy from believing the former, and they derive their funding from 100 per cent of the latter.

By representing the former, they may even minoritize the majority in the latter, to whom they are monetarily responsible, but whom they believe they have the mandate to minoritize because of their responsibility to the minoritized majority of the latter unrepresented, though the minoritized of the former actually go unrepresented because the paper is only responsible to, available in, and funded by, the latter.

All this would be very clear if there were any responsibility, representation, or majority input in the *McGill Daily*.

But is the *Daily* living up to its charter? Let's look at some of the minority views that it has informed us of in past weeks.

(1) The Christian Dior ad depicting a woman wrapped in a red ribbon "encourage la violence envers les femmes."

(March 21). As most people consider artistic representations of attractive, nude, accessorised, male and female human torsos worthy of admiration and attention, the idea that such photographic representations, in the employment of an industry, propagates slander, abuse and misogyny is clearly in the minority.

There are at least a dozen such photographic representations exhibited by the photography department around campus, and it would be confusing to the majority as to why the *Daily* exempts them from their politburo-like culture-police work.

(2) The cigarette tax cut, over which "Ontario nicotine fiends have rejoiced" is unjust because "cuts have meant a loss of over 300 jobs in Kahnawake." (March 23).

The majority of people believe that the enforcement of the law is not unjust, and that the *Daily's* apparent support for criminal activity is silly and irresponsible. The majority would see similar stories saying such things as "while ill-informed law-abiders rejoice, the crackdown on the mafia has left over 300 people unemployed" in a similar light.

(3) There is also the *Daily's* unrepentant, hysterical and clearly biased position in support of the LBGM/SSMU campaign to end funding to Red Cross blood drives. Well, only 15 per cent of voters in this month's elections sided with the *Daily* on this one. Clearly a minority viewpoint.

Thank goodness for the *Daily* — if their campaign had convinced any voters, then the *Daily* would have to had to change their position to fit their "marginalized" policy. That's the secret, I guess. The *Daily* must be conscientiously biased, unrepresentative, irresponsible, and ungrounded in any logical base or else it might change somebody's opinion: all self-derived bases of legitimacy would be lost by garnering any real legitimacy.

The *Daily* fulfills its charter efficiently — it represents and is responsible to nobody but the staff of the *McGill Daily*.

Ian Hay

FREE* Flame Broiled WHOPPER*



FREE* Flame Broiled WHOPPER*

Buy a Flame Broiled Whopper at the regular price and get a second Flame Broiled Whopper* FREE!

Please present this coupon before ordering. Not valid with any other offer. No cash value. Applicable taxes payable by bearer. Valid only at participating Burger King* Restaurants.
2001 University
600 Ste. Catherine W.
*TM & © BURGER KING CORPORATION © 1993



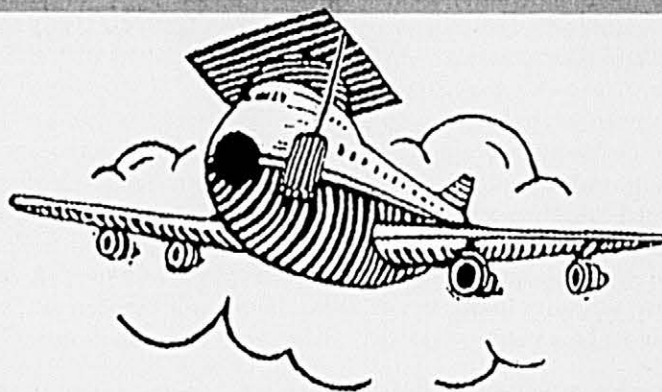
FREE* Flame Broiled WHOPPER*

Buy a Flame Broiled Whopper at the regular price and get a second Flame Broiled Whopper* FREE!

Please present this coupon before ordering. Not valid with any other offer. No cash value. Applicable taxes payable by bearer. Valid only at participating Burger King* Restaurants.
2001 University
600 Ste. Catherine W.
*TM & © BURGER KING CORPORATION © 1993



GET PACKIN' Student Fares Abroad



Montreal to: (incl. taxes)

Amsterdam (open 1 yr.)	\$574
London	\$539
Paris	\$463
Vienna	\$709
Rome/Milan	\$711
Frankfurt	\$594
Moscow	\$974
Athens	\$909
Tel Aviv	\$1006

*Call for more information on conditions

Special still available on Contiki Tours to Europe. Call Voyages Campus for more information.

*Purchase flight insurance & Rail Pass prior to April 15 & receive free "Let's Go Europe"

VOYAGES CAMPUS

2085 Union
Suite L8
284-1368

3480 McTavish
(Student Union)
398-0647

Was your last meal  ?

HeartSmart

At the heart of the solution!

Tel.: (514) 871-0133
Fax: (514) 871-8705



**Futon
Faculté**

Plan your career with comfort!

Japanese origin - Economical - Versatile

"SPECIAL for Students and Faculty"

Frame, Futon and Cover \$229.00 (With this ad)

4105 St-Denis, 2nd floor Tel: 848-9095

WELCOME TO TOONEY VILLE!!

We carry fabulous denim shirts, t-shirts, sweatshirts, vests, jeans, caps & ties with printed or embroidered logos of your favourite Looney Tunes, Walt Disney, Peanuts & Flintstones characters OR sports teams' names. PLUS a whole lot more!!!

We are conveniently located at:

2020 University (McGill Metro Level)

Upon presentation of this ad, you are entitled to a **20% discount** on all merchandise (except items already reduced). All prices include taxes. Offer valid for a limited time.



Daring enough to criticize

FOR JEWISH anthologist Eble Weizfeld, bloodshed is the inevitable result of Zionism. This has put him at odds with popular opinion within the Jewish community. After the Hebron massacre, Weizfeld went to Concordia University and McGill to distribute copies of his book to students to promote understanding amongst the two groups.

"I wanted Palestinian students to realize that not all Jews are Zionists," said Weizfeld. "I also wanted Jewish students to know the same thing." Weizfeld was asked to leave the premises after students complained that he was distributing hate literature. He was arrested at Concordia when he refused to leave the premises of Concordia University, but he was not charged with distributing hate literature.

The accusation of distributing hate literature stems from the inability of some Jewish students to understand that an anti-Zionist book could be anything but anti-Semitic. Asked why most Jews identify with Zionism, Weizfeld said that first, most non-Zionist Jews were killed by the Nazis during the Second World War; and secondly, after the war, world Jewry turned to Zionism as a way of expressing its revulsion against the West that had passively stood by as Nazi Germany and its collab-

print

The End of Zionism and the Liberation of the Jewish People: An Anthology of Jewish Writings • ed. Eble Weizfeld (Clarity)

BY MARK MARSHALL

orators exterminated the Jews of occupied Europe.

The word "Zionism," as defined in this book, refers to political Zionism. This ideology purports that all Jews, everywhere collectively constitute a nation, and that the State of Israel is their state. As the official ideology of the State of Israel, Zionism is far more than a mere symbolic affirmation of the Jews' traditional religious attachment to the Holy Land.

Israel has legally defined itself as "the sovereign State of the Jewish people." To the extent that Jews still live outside the State of Israel, Zionism is an unfinished project.

The book itself, "The End of Zionism" is a bit of a misnomer. Although the readings are mostly critical of Zionism, the book as a whole does not convincingly argue that there is any reason to believe that Zionism is in decline as an ideology with mass appeal. Nor is the subject dealt with systematically.

Besides Weizfeld himself, six writers are represented in this anthology. The anti-Zionist Orthodox Jewish religious view-

point is stridently expressed by Moshe Schonfeld of the Jerusalem-based Neturei Karta group. According to Neturei Karta's interpretation of Judaism, Zionism is evil because it contradicts the Jewish scriptures. Accordingly, to be a Zionist is tantamount to being an enemy of God.

The second chapter is from a critique of Zionism by the Soviet writer Youri Andreev (who is not Jewish), who believes that Zionism has been used by Jewish capitalists to maintain their control over the Jewish working class.

However, the best chapter, by far, includes an essay by the independent Marxist Jewish scholar Maxime Rodinson of France, who concludes that any intellectually honest assessment of Zionism must consider the harm it has done to the Arabs as well as the good it has done for the Jews.

This is followed by a discussion of Lenin's attitude to the Jews by Lenni Brenner, a forgettable piece on Jewish identity by the Tunisian Zionist Albert Memmi, and the American anarchist Noam Chomsky's vision of a

socialist binational Palestine, first published in 1975. Memmi's article seems out of place here, and it's not clear why Weizfeld felt the need to include it in an anthology of critical writings on Zionism.

Rodinson recognizes the central paradox of Zionism when he points out that Zionism, while "a secular Jewish nationalism, ... [is] based on a definition of 'Jew' that can admit no criterion but religious affiliation." Although Zionism defines the Jews as a nation like any other nation, nevertheless only people formally affiliated with the Jewish religion can be considered part of the Jewish nation.

Israel differs from Canada and most (if not all) from other nation-states in that it does not define itself as the state of its citizens — it defines itself as the state of the Jews, most of whom live outside its borders. Being a Canadian citizen makes one Canadian under Canadian law; being an Israeli citizen does not make one Jewish under Israeli law, as the 750,000 Muslim, Christian, and Druze citizens of Israel know only too well.

Although Weizfeld rejects Zionism, he nevertheless believes that the Jews are in need of liberation as a people. Most Jews, he points out, live in the West, which was complicit in the Nazi Holocaust that ended only 49

years ago. He believes that the best way for Jews to protect themselves against a resurgence of the anti-Semitism that is latent and widespread in Western society is for Jewish communities to acquire territorial autonomy in the countries in which they live.

He believes that if the USSR had given territorial autonomy to the Jewish community before the German invasion in 1941, a significant proportion of those who died in the Holocaust could have been saved.

As for Zionism, Weizfeld rejects it as a solution to the problem of anti-Semitism primarily because of the injustice it has done to the Palestinian people. Apart from questions of morality, however, he believes that the injustice done to the Palestinians by the State of Israel is causing increased hostility to Jews all over the world. Thus Zionism is aggravating the very problem it purports to solve.

Weizfeld believes that Jews are moving away from Zionism. "It is now apparent to most Jewish people that there is something fundamentally wrong with Zionism," he said.

If only for the reading-list and addresses of Jewish dissident organizations at the end, the book is worth its \$8.95 price.



SUBARU

IMPREZA

or Lease for **\$199.99**** per month

**AIR CONDITIONING
INCLUDED
AUTOMATIC
TRANSMISSION
INCLUDED**



Including Subaru's 24 Hour Roadside Assistance Program in partnership with



- AM/FM Stereo Audio
- Tilt Steering Wheel
- Power Windows
- Dual Power Mirrors
- Power Door Locks
- Air Bag

\$13,995*

*Preparation, transport and taxes extra

**48 month lease with \$3,500 down or equivalent trade. Transportation, preparation included. Taxes extra.

SUBARU AUTO CENTRE

4032 ST. CATHERINE W., MONTREAL
Near Montreal Forum • Interior Parking
937-4235



Your Unbeatable Dealer
SUBARU
Quality from Japan at Affordable Prices

Overnite-Emergency Service

\$2.50 - limit: 20 pages

Medical manuscripts - \$2.00

Master & doctoral thesis - \$1.50

Wordprocessing & laser quality printing - \$1.65

Call: 279-0252

**These services will be available
through all summer term**

P.S. Messy manuscripts - please abstain!



Going Treeplanting?

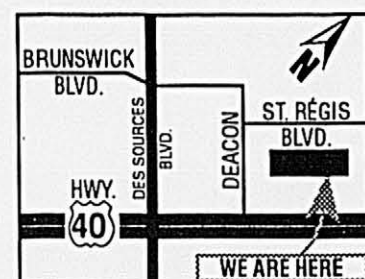
Canadian Forestry Equipment Ltd.

A Complete Line of Treeplanting Equipment

- Including:
- Planting Bags
 - Planting Spades
 - Cooling Tarps & Sacs
 - Tents
 - Sleeping Bags
 - Army Pants
 - Tree Planter's Boots
 - Rain Gear
 - Planting Gloves
 - Back Packs
 - Camping Accessories
 - Bama Socks
 - First Aid Kits
 - Cots, etc.

...And Much More!!!

Drop By Our Warehouse
Showroom at:
2040 St. Regis Blvd.,
Dorval
or call
(514) 685-1100



Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-17, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. McGill Students (with valid ID): \$3.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$2.75 per day (\$11.00 per week). McGill Employees (with staff card) \$4.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.75 per day (\$15.00 per week). All others: \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST or PST. For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - HOUSING

Don't feed hungry landlords. Student-owned housing at the Co-op Triangle Rose. Rooms available now or for September. \$210+ all included. Queer positive. 273-2242 (Kristin).

Location! Bright, 6 1/2, hw floors, furn. 4 bdrms, new kitchen, second from McGill, on University. Call: 842-3741. Rent neg. May 1 - August 31st.

A huge furnished 4 1/2 to sublet; either room or whole place. Includes a dishwasher! Located on the corner of de la Montagne & Penfield. 282-6694.

Summer sublet May 1. \$180. 8 1/2, partly furnished. Close to Lionel Groulx Metro. Two roommates wanted to share with a third person. Non-smoker. 989-8377.

Condo, Sherbrooke/Hutchison, new bldg., 2 levels, clean, quiet, safe, 2 or 3 bdrms, 5 appl., curtains, carpets, garden, sundeck, 1,050/month. Gar. extra. 340-1884. Also looking for roommate.

To rent 3 1/2 suitable for 1. Available 1st July near Jean-Talon metro. 274-4900.

Time to sublet a gorgeous 4 1/2 on Esplanade in front of the park. Sublet May 1st with option to renew. \$900/mth. Call 289-9635.

Sublet from May 1st. Large 4 1/2, on Durocher St. Clean and spacious, newly renovated, modern kitchen. Secure bldg. with laundry fac. Asking \$550/mth. Call 844-5235.

Colonia/Prince Arthur: 2 1/2, backyard, \$375. Also, room available in 5 1/2, bright, patio decks, backyard, \$300. Available May 1. 284-5632.

Sublet 2 1/2 for May only \$200 (half price). 10 min. from McGill. Also for sale: double size futon, desk, bookcase, steno chair, telephone set. AM Call 934-2288.

Do you wish to find your accommodation now for next Sept.? And be free of worry. Room in condo. All furnished. Facing Metro 15 mins from McGill. 288-0016, 769-2858.

Heart of ghetto! Summer sublet to share with 2 others May-Aug. One rm. in a 5 1/2. Furnished, sunny, clean with laundry facilities. \$250/mo. Call 285-2741.

5 1/2, sublet May-Aug. Option to renew. Durocher & Prince Arthur. Great setup 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hardwood floors. *Price negotiable cheap. 499-9901.

Roommate wanted: Female, non-smoker for great 5 1/2, on Prince Arthur walkway. 10 min. walk to McGill, by St. Laurent & St. Denis. \$260/mo. For summer/Sept. 282-0287.

House to rent from May 1st, Prince Arthur-St. Laurent area, newly renovated, fridge & stove, 3 large bedrooms, flexible lease, excellent service. 332-5880.

House to share with 2 others, Prince Arthur-St. Laurent area, newly renovated, bright, 10 minutes walk to McGill, large room \$275 includes utilities. 848-6318.

Fantastic sublet/clean \$175 per month/81/2 on Ste. Famille/Call 843-4865.

Great Deal Super Deal. 4 1/2 to share with yard. \$250/mth. everything included & washer-dryer. 5 mins. walk from Metro. Call now. 489-9217.

1 1/2 summer sublet May 1 to Aug. 31 on Aylmer (2 mins. to school). Safe, clean, laundry, hw floors. \$300 (obscenely negotiable) James at 289-0939.

7 1/2 summer sublet to share from May 1st on Aylmer (Milton). washer & dryer. Huge, fully frnsd. 4 skylights hwd. flrs. newly renovated \$300/m. Call 844-7366.

Huge 2 1/2 to sublet with option to renew; Prince Arthur; utilities incl. top floor, hardwood floors, bright. May 1-Aug. 31. Call 842-5268 (\$475).

May to Sept. sublet: Large 4 1/2 (1100 sq.ft.) in maintained bldg. A/C, new kitchen, laundry, parking, doorman, optional furnished. McGill/Concordia. Rent neg. 985-5349.

Bright, sunny room for rent in Outremont, (\$300 everything included), could be exchanged for babysitting a 2 yr. old - Available from June, call 279-0768.

4 1/2 now or later. Verdun, Plateau nr. Laurier Metro. Spacious, comfortable, new paint \$300 mo. Call Carlos 640-5926 11am-1pm or after 4 pm.

Summersublet: Modern, clean, quiet condo. Spacious 51/2, 5 Appl., Aircond., bay windows, sundeck. Downtown, minutes to McGill. Cheap! Call 288-9157.

Heart of Downtown

Beautifully renovated apts. at a reasonable price. 3 1/2, 4 1/2 available. Call: 284-5650 or 849-3897, for more info.

Summer sublet from May 1st. Great 3 1/2 on Milton (Aylmer) - 2 min. to school, 2 levels, 2 closed rooms. Hwd. flrs., lots of storage, freshly painted. Big kitchen. \$485/mth. Call 842-5124 now!

2 - MOVERS/STORAGE

Moving/Storage

Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Cheap. Steve 735-8148.

A-1 STORAGE

MONTH TO MONTH

\$1200

a month & up
Pick-up Available

Call:
527-8715

Storage in Ghetto over summer. Cheap! Pick-up available! Call Kevin 842-4818. Convenient.

Storage. Available now 'til August. 5 ft. x 5 ft. \$30/month or \$100/summer. Call Triangle Rose Co-op. 273-2242. Peter.

3 - HELP WANTED

Hotel Le Cantlie needs a few good people for B'fast from April to Nov. Must be flexible with hours. If you have some exp. please call Mr. Kilajian 842-2000.

Summer-Camp-Nature-Instructors

Requirements:
Experience with children
Outgoing personality
Education in nature
End June to mid August
Car
The Mad Science Group:
Leanne 344-6691

Bright individuals needed with experience for telephone work. Good pay, great work environment. For interview please call 982-3330.

Students Int'l Telemarketing company offers dream opportunity. \$10/hr. + bonuses. Member B.B.B. Call 345-5954.

News that's important to you. Metropolitan News needs graduate with knowledge of Macintosh, office routine-temp-perm, 1109 Cypress St. 866-9227.

STUDENTS - Teach Conversational English year round, short term or for summer in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan or Korea. Excellent pay. No experience or qualifications needed. For details on living/working conditions and how you can apply pick up our free brochure at SSMU Kiosk, Student Union or send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Asia Facts (McGill), P.O. Box 93, Kingston, ON K7L 4V6.

Amazing MLM. Add to your present income. Be a distributor with a Top 10 network marketing co. Environmentally friendly, fast growing. Call 361-9352.

Counsellors Wanted. Trim down fitness, co-ed, NYS camp. 100 positions: sports, crafts, many others. Camp Shane, Ferndale NY 12734. (914) 292-4045.

5 - TYPING SERVICES

Word Processing. 937-8495. Term papers, résumés, forms design, correspondence, manuscripts, (Laser printing) (Photocopier) 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (7 days) (near Atwater)

Success to all students. Word-Perfect 5.1. Term papers, résumés, applications. 27 yrs. experience. \$1.75/D.S.P., 7 days/week. Campus/Peel/Sherbrooke. Paulette/Roxanne 288-9638 - 288-0016.

Resumés. Wordprocessing, term papers. Laser printing. Call Domace 849-9011. 630 Sherbrooke W., suite 200.

Word Processing, Fast, quality service. Free pick-up. Reasonable rate. Call Karen 489-2665/489-5118 leave message.

Downtown - St. Mathieu. Laser. Word Processing w/ writing skills, edit Eng. Phone Dictation. Papers, résumés, bus. cards. Phone 933-8945 Fax: 937-5769.

Word processing \$1/page. WordPerfect 5.1. Laser printing. We do equations. Call 284-0889 or 282-3947; leave message.

Accurate and prompt. Word processing (laser printer): résumés, term papers, theses, reports (editing available). Alan: 289-9518.

McGill College/Sherbrooke: Quality Word Processing of term papers, theses, résumés. Bilingual. Also diskette laser printing at 600 DPI. Ginette 848-0423.

Resumés by MBA's. Student rates. Better Business Bureau member. 3000+ students served. Owner worked for Proctor & Gamble, Heinz and General Foods. Prestige (on Guy). 939-2200.

Word-processing of term-papers, reports, theses etc. Word-Perfect 5.1, Laser printer. 8 years experience. Fast, professional service. Good rates. Close to McGill. Brigitte 282-0301.

A 20 yr. proven, job-targeted, customized CV: top consulting, format & print effects. Spell check available. Bilingual/diskette option. (ACCISFORMS) Result Résumés: 481-7049.

6 - SERVICES OFFERED

Estetica offers student haircuts for men & women, supervised by Jean Charles. Tues./Wed., 5 p.m. Cuts \$10. Colour, perms, highlights \$15. Estetica 2175 Crescent. Appointments 849-9231.

TAX RETURN PREPARATION

Professional service
at student prices (Valid ID)
Pick-up & delivery available.

ANDREW 595-6265 MARIO 953-5995

News That's Important to YOU METROPOLITAN NEWS

Newspapers, magazines & fashion magazines from all over the world in all languages of the world. Newspapers and magazines from all Canadian and American cities arrive everyday that contain ads for jobs, business, real estate, apts., cars, etc. Also newspapers & magazines from Germany, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, Russia, England, Hong Kong, France, etc. We deliver all over Montreal and we ship all over the world. Call or write.

1109 CYPRESS Tel.: 866-9227
(1 block south of St. Catherine, between Peel & Stanley)

Editing and tutoring by English Ph.D. in English, social sciences and the humanities. 933-8652.

Income tax starting at \$20. Free pick-up & delivery downtown & Laval. Days, evenings, weekends 681-8853.

Worried about exams? Don't worry about your tax returns when they can be prepared by trained accountants. Prices starting at only \$15. 488-7866.

7 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Large Serratus backpack for sale. 75L size with detachable daypack. Great condition. \$100. Call Christian at 842-4818.

1 dresser-\$40, 14-inch colour TV (one yr. old)-\$150, 2 chairs-\$20, 1 table-\$20, a queen-size mattress with box-\$40. If interested, please call Patrick at 282-1020.

Computer & Printer. 386DX 40Mz 4 MB RAM 105HD. 1.44 & 1.2 disk drives, colour VGA. 28 monitor, mouse, software included; ink jet printer Canon BJ200 Tel.: 934-2288.

LASERPRINTER FOR SALE! Hewlett Packard Laserjet IIP w/ Postscript cartridge, 2MB RAM, IBM compatible cable & software. With box, manuals. \$1000. Zack 985-5849.

9 - WANTED TO BUY

Looking for operating manual for 286 turbo clone computer. Ask for Steve 639-4714 after 7pm.

10 - RIDES/TICKETS

Ticket to Stockholm, roundtrip with SAS. Departure May 3 - Return June 3. Value U.S. \$1118. For sale: Can \$550 (negotiable). Contact Christian at 581-2453.

13 - LESSONS/COURSES

SIENA SUMMER MUSIC INSTITUTE (Florence)

Culture, language, travel, concerts, Credit/non-credit. Rome, Venice, 3 days in Switzerland. Students, Grads, Professionals; July 16 to August 18, Cost \$1585. Special low cost charter flight; Write/call: SESSIONE SEINE PER LA MUSICA/ARTE. Director, 595 Prospect Road, Waterbury, CT 06706. 203-754-5741.

Française, profession rédactrice. Donne cours français tous niveaux 344-86-04.

Score well on the LSAT, GMAT, or GRE! Our preparation courses which use a unique approach have been used successfully by thousands since 1979. Call 1-800-567-7737.

Come and Practice your French with francophones. Club Half and Half. Tel.: 465-9128.

Law School. To learn about Canada's only complete pre-law educational program call 1-800-567-7737.

14 - NOTICES

Singing Lessons. Private lessons available with experienced voice teacher. Beginner to advanced. Classical, Broadway, pop. Studio near downtown 484-5407 eve.

Questioning your sexuality? Or do you have any other concerns and need to talk? Call the LBGM Peer Counselling Line at 398-6822 Mon. to Fri. 7 to 10 pm.

LBGM Weekly discussion groups: Wed. Bi-group 5:30, 432 Shatner. Fri. Coming Out 5:30, General 7:00, both at UTC, 3521 University. All welcome.

The McGill Student Volunteer Program at MNI is looking for current volunteers to do volunteer work for summertime. All those interested can sign up at:
Montreal Neurological Institute Social Services Department Volunteer Office (3801 University)

NOW HIRING

Earn \$900 to \$2000 Plus For a 7 1/2 Week Season

Have a fun summer at a Unique Camp in the Laurentians.

Join us for action, excitement and socializing.

QUALIFIED? EXPERIENCED?

Waterski Director	Counsellors
Skiboat Driver	Sing Song Leader
Windsurfing	Guitar Player
Swimming	Piano Player
Canoeing	Farm & Garden Inst.
Sailing	Kitchen Manager
Baseball	Cook's Assistants
Basketball	Waiters/Waitresses
Volleyball	Registered Nurse
Soccer	Nursing Assistant
Tennis	Secretary
Gymnastics	Arts & Crafts
Aerobics	

Call (514) 485-1135
Fax (514) 485-1124

CAMP MAROMAC
LAC QUENOUILLE
A first class vacation experience

EASY RIDE the car pool system

the best way to a getaway!
share a ride & save money

Toronto	\$28	one way
Ottawa	\$10	one way
Québec	\$15	one way
New York	\$65	return

Free Membership (ID Required)

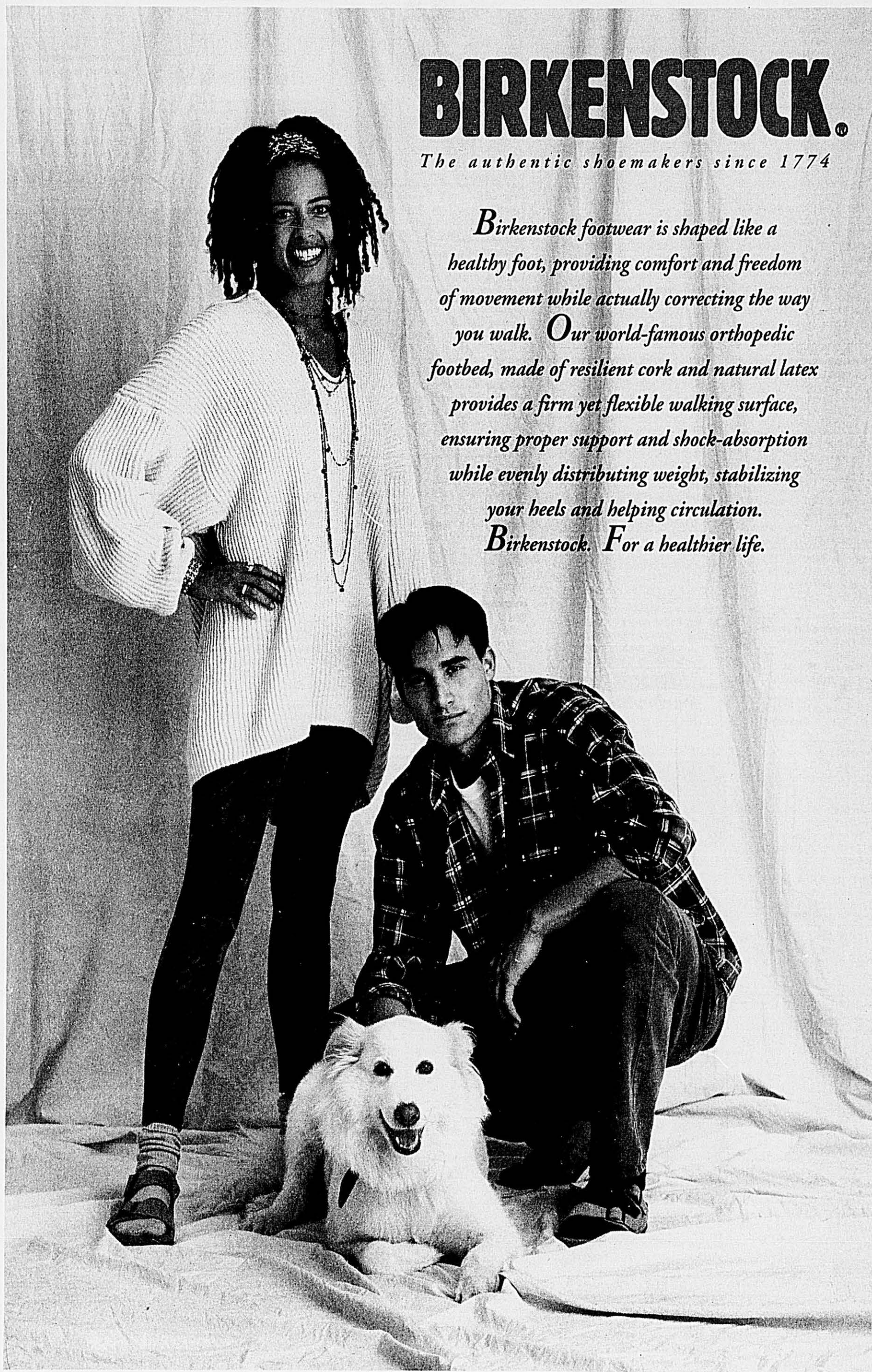
Call Now!
987-9615

3575 St. Laurent Suite #223

BIRKENSTOCK®

The authentic shoemakers since 1774

Birkenstock footwear is shaped like a healthy foot, providing comfort and freedom of movement while actually correcting the way you walk. Our world-famous orthopedic footbed, made of resilient cork and natural latex provides a firm yet flexible walking surface, ensuring proper support and shock-absorption while evenly distributing weight, stabilizing your heels and helping circulation. Birkenstock. For a healthier life.



For a free catalogue or an authorized Birkenstock retailer near you, call 1-800-361-7726

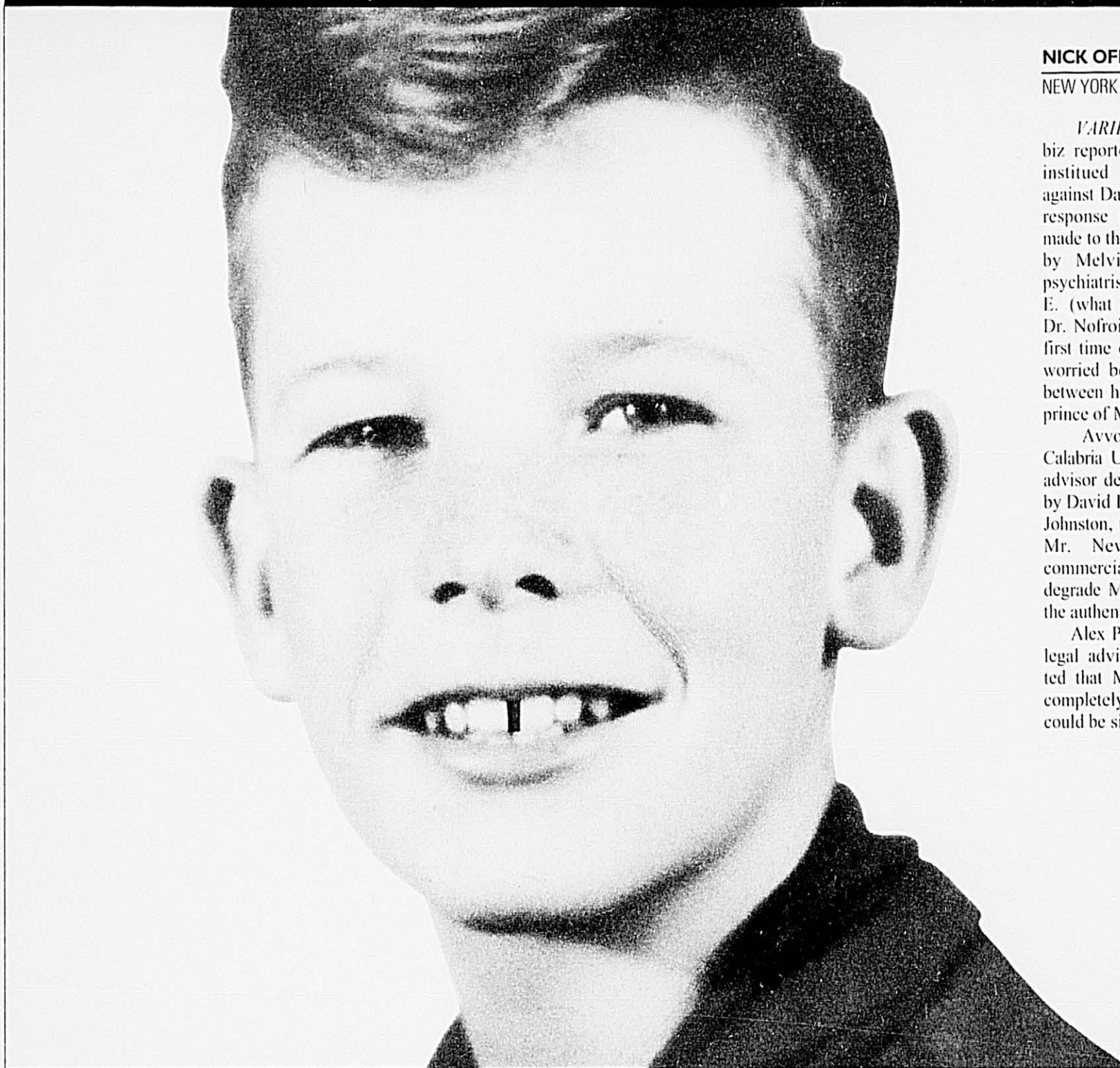
THE MCGILL DAVEY

VOLUME 1 • NUMBER 1

ASSAULTING THE PRINCE SINCE 1979

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1994

Mad Magazine sues David Johnston



NICK OFF THE WALL

NEW YORK (REUTER)

VARIETY, the bible of show biz reported today that the suit instituted by Mad Magazine against David L. Johnston was in response to a personal appeal made to that magazine's publisher by Melvin Nofroid, M.D., a psychiatrist in charge of Alfred E. (what me worry) Newman. Dr. Nofroid reported that for the first time ever Mr. Newman was worried because of the likeness between himself and the existing prince of McGill U.

Avvocato Abramo Gelfano, Calabria U., Mr. Newman's legal advisor declared that the attempt by David L. (why should I worry) Johnston, to knock himself off as Mr. Newman's double, for commercial purposes, will truly degrade Mr. Newman's image as the authentic american simpleton.

Alex Paterson, Mr. Johnston's legal advisor and chrony reported that Mr. Gelfano's suit was completely ridiculous as no one could be simpler than his client.

"Profuse sweating means soggy toast," admits Principal.

BY MICHAEL KIEFER

David Johnston, athletic Principal of McGill University, has set the power breakfast circuit awash from Halifax to Hong Kong with a new wave in early morning business practice.

According to one observer, "Six months a year, the guy arrives at breakfast directly from a workout and a brief shower, sweating like a pig and rarin' to take a bite out of the new day."

Johnston's familiar uniform — dark suit, blue or white shirt, and crumpled McGill tie — drip from his over-exercised body. Puddles form at his feet. In private dining and meeting rooms, he quickly removes his suit coat, revealing a shirt drenched with perspiration and plastered to his torso.

"I watched the beads of sweat pour off his face and onto his English muffin, lost my appetite, and nearly asked the waiter for a towel," said a long-time associate of her first such early morning experience with Johnston.

Dubbed by graduates, benefactors, and colleagues in academic and business circles as the "shower breakfast", the practice is not something the McGill Principal considers especially significant.

"Never stopped to think about it," Johnston said one morning last week.

"I will say, however, that I've never enjoyed air conditioned restaurants. My mother always encouraged me to eat everything on my plate, soggy toast and all."

Johnston changes mind

BY BRAHM GELFAND

After announcing last year that he would be leaving as Principal of McGill University, David Johnston said today that he has changed his mind and decided to stay on for an indefinite term.

This is the second time that the Principal has changed his mind about leaving McGill. The first time occurred in December, 1987, when, after telling the University in March of that year that he would be going, he decided against it.

In 1988, when asked why he changed his mind, he said his first decision had been based on his frustration with McGill's funding

scoop

crisis. This time, however, his reasoning was somewhat different. "It is such a pleasant job," he told this reporter, "and besides, I couldn't find another one. Moreover, who would hire me with my deficit?" He also repeated his old saw, "I have a love affair with McGill and consider this the best job in the country."

Johnston's latest caprice has created some difficulties for the University. Several months ago, the University announced the engagement of Dr. Bernard Shapiro as its

new principal and vice-chancellor.

Alex Paterson, the chair of McGill's Board of Governors, a well-known lawyer in his own right and personal advisor to David Johnston, said he was not surprised at Johnston's change of mind. "After all," he said, "the Principal is well known for such vagaries, and no one paid attention to him before. Why would anyone, therefore, wish to pay attention to anything he had to say today?"

When Dr. Bernard Shapiro was contacted and told about Johnston's change of heart, Dr. Shapiro was heard to utter his first word in French since leaving Montreal many years ago: "MERDE !"

EVENTS

TV Star visits McGill

BY STU BUDDEN

David Johnston, star of Public Television's "The Editors" and "The World in Review", took time off from his busy schedule of taping, fund raising, and corporate and government activities to pay a surprise visit to McGill University yesterday.

When asked what they thought about David Johnston's visit, four Vice-Principals responded. "David who?" Commenting on this reaction, Dr. Johnston said, "It's partly due to my style of management. If they don't know what you're doing, then they don't know what you're doing wrong."

His visit was cause for some nostalgia. The Director of Physical Plant recounted: "When he was first installed, I knew that he was young. I didn't realize how young. His was the only request I ever received to build a tricycle parking lot so his friends could come and visit." Another worker recalled David's ability to take charge and make decisions. "I knocked on his office door and heard a loud 'Enter, I'll be with you in a moment.' Next I heard,

'I don't care if he is the Dean of Medicine. His budget is cut by \$2 million,' and with that, David slammed the phone down. 'Now, my good man, what can I do for you?' 'Nothing, Mr. Principal', I replied. 'I'm just here to install the phone.'"

A student of David's commented, "What I liked about him was that he was always fair and democratic. He once told me that I was as entitled to my wrong opinion as he was to his right one."

University Administrator Pete Farrell recalled an incident that showed David's ability to lead and inspire. "He had only been here a few months and agreed to captain a team of administrators in a charitable basketball game against Montreal's Wheelchair Wonders at the Currie Gym. By the fourth quarter, he had us so psyched up we would have done anything to win. I was racing towards the basket and shouted, 'David, pass the ball.' He made the perfect pass, got me at full speed. I laid the ball up and, swoosh, a

perfect basket! I raised my arms in triumph, then it hit me that I was in a wheel chair going full speed. The last I saw was the wall approaching. When I regained consciousness, guess who was right there: David. He was always there when you needed him. Of course, I still wonder sometimes why he didn't warn me about the wall."

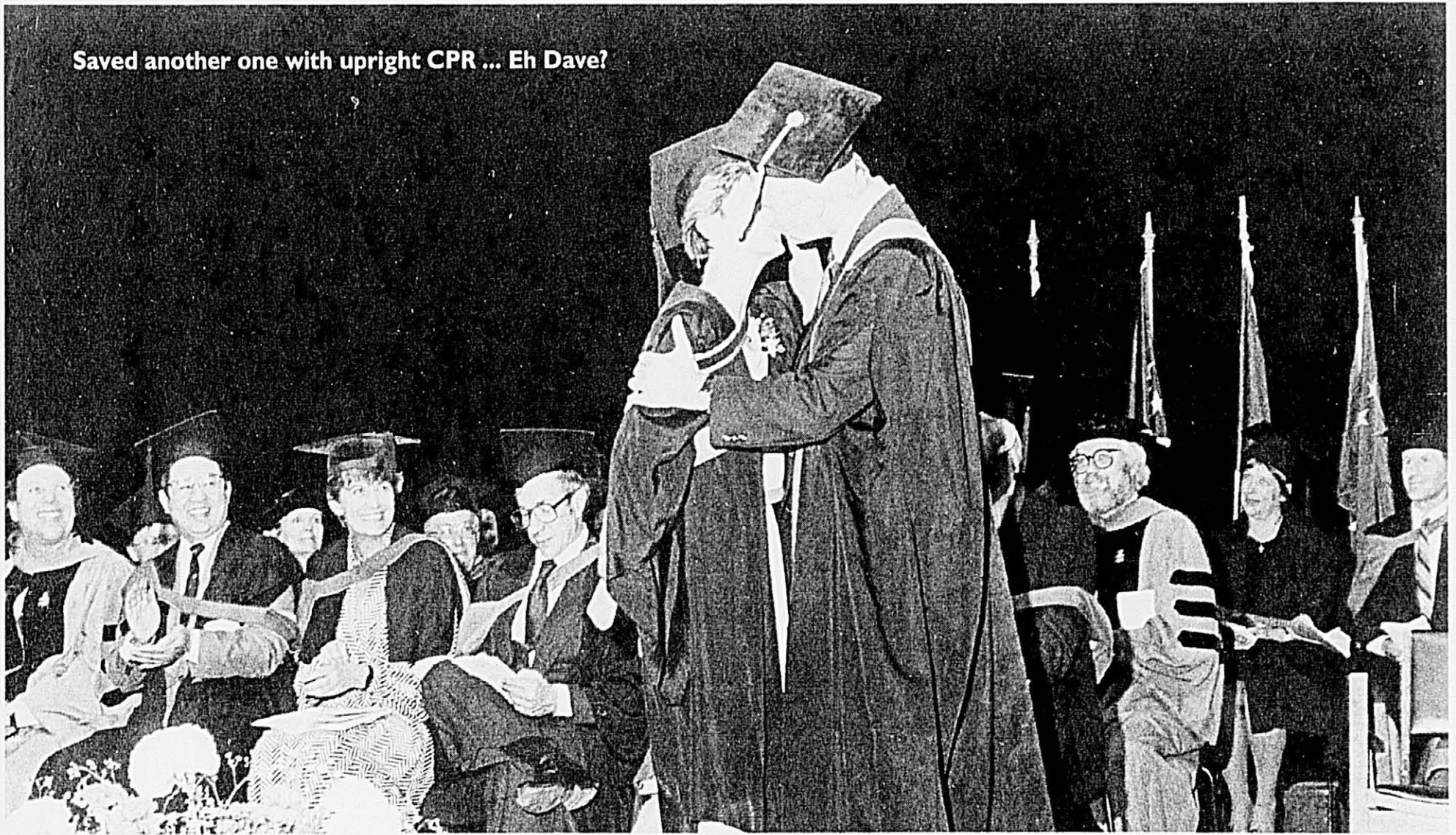
McGill's Director of Protocol told this reporter that only once did David become a source of embarrassment to the University. "It happened about five years ago, when David was officiating at the Post-Graduate Convocation. A beautiful young co-ed had just obtained her Masters Degree in P. & O.T. As she walked across the stage at Place des Arts to receive the traditional handshake, David grabbed her, put his arms around her and gave her a big kiss. Fortunately, I was able to kill any press stories about his brief indiscretion. I mean, can you imagine the embarrassment if his wife, Sharon, was ever to find out." [It was Sharon. Ed.]

This reporter recalls a personal story

on David and the close relationship he has with his lovely family. In spite of all the time he has spent away from the home, it's nice to know that true values prevail. I was sitting by the lake at Tremblant, with his daughter Alex, when I saw David approaching. I could tell it was David by that funny little stride he has when walking across water. He noticed that Alex was somewhat distraught over the fact that she had failed a question on a recent exam. "Well," he asked, "How close were you to the right answer?" "Two seats away," was Alex's reply.

At the press conference at the end of David's visit, a reporter asked, "Principal Johnston, what advice would you give Principal-Elect Shapiro?" Principal Johnston replied, "I'd tell him he now has the best job in the world. But as for giving advice, look, I'm no longer Principal. I'm back to being a practising lawyer and lawyers don't GIVE anything."

Saved another one with upright CPR ... Eh Dave?



Principal says stained and crumpled tie served purpose

BY MICHAEL KIEFER

Interviewed shortly after another chicken dinner, McGill Principal David Johnston revealed that the tie he has worn every day for 15 years is covered with the key words to a speech he has delivered over 2,000 times.

Glancing at this frayed university neckwear, Johnston noted that his tie is "... one of the miracles of McGill, today worth at least one-fifth to one-sixth the revenue per student of Harvard or Stanford."

When questioned about the exaggerated value of his tie, the

McGill Principal said that "... by its own admission, the Quebec government has consistently undervalued the tie and treated it inequitably relative to other Quebec ties over a 10 year period or longer."

At the conclusion of the brief interview, the tie itself offered an unexpected comment, remarking that "... Johnston has been both a great and a good Principal and that is why, despite deterioration brought on by nightly gravy splashings, I have served Johnston so faithfully and well."

Concerned Citizen

BY WARREN SIMPSON

On a recent spring afternoon, I was walking at the top of Westmount and I thought I saw Johnny Carson jogging and muttering to himself something about running for a fourth term. Later that afternoon, Brahm Gelfand, who lives nearby, told me that after running for three terms constant jogging loosens one's brain. "With a loose brain and consequent loose morals, there is not much left for a retiring athlete/entertainer but the law. This former athlete is going to become a law professor." Dr. Gelfand assured me that the runner was harmless and that the Westmount police was keeping an eye on him.

c.c. Westmount City Council

La langue de Molière... et de Johnston

PAR CLAUDE CORBO

Depuis que je suis devenu recteur de l'UQAM, en 1986, j'ai eu le privilège et le plaisir de côtoyer souvent David L. Johnston et d'apprendre à connaître sa remarquable personnalité. Intelligence, clairvoyance, énergie, apparemment inépuisable, chaleureuse ouverture aux gens de toutes origines, tout cela est-il aussi vrai qu'on le dit? J'ai été témoin de son optimisme entêté que ni les complexités parfois déroutantes de la vie universitaire, ni les errances souvent trop prévisibles de la nature humaine n'ont réussi à tempérer! Sa dévo-

rante passion pour McGill ne lui a pas non plus laissé de - temps malheureusement pour contribuer au progrès de Montréal, malgré son grand attachement, proclame-t-il, à cette ville.

À la réflexion par contre, il semble que Montréal et le Québec aient eu un effet bénéfique sur David en l'aidant à développer une nouvelle facette de sa personnalité: son opiniâtre détermination à tenter de maîtriser les charmes chatoyants mais périlleux de la langue de Molière! Y arrivera-t-il jamais?

Fund-raising tips

BY SHEILA KUSSNER

Dear David,

The invitation to join in the Johnston Roast puts my feet to the fire in which your goose is to be cooked.

I've been to corn roasts, marshmallow roasts and assorted immolations of matters animal, vegetable and mineral. I've feasted on roast turkey, looked through the glass at roast pheasant, and speared roast potatoes. But you're my first roasted Principal.

When I first learned you might be retiring, I threatened to head straight to a nunnery, and to make my point, turned up at your office in a borrowed habit. Lacking the qualifications for admission to the company of blameless women, I have abandoned my protest and, accepting your decision, I can only add my poor coals to the fire, so that you who have always done well will now be well done.

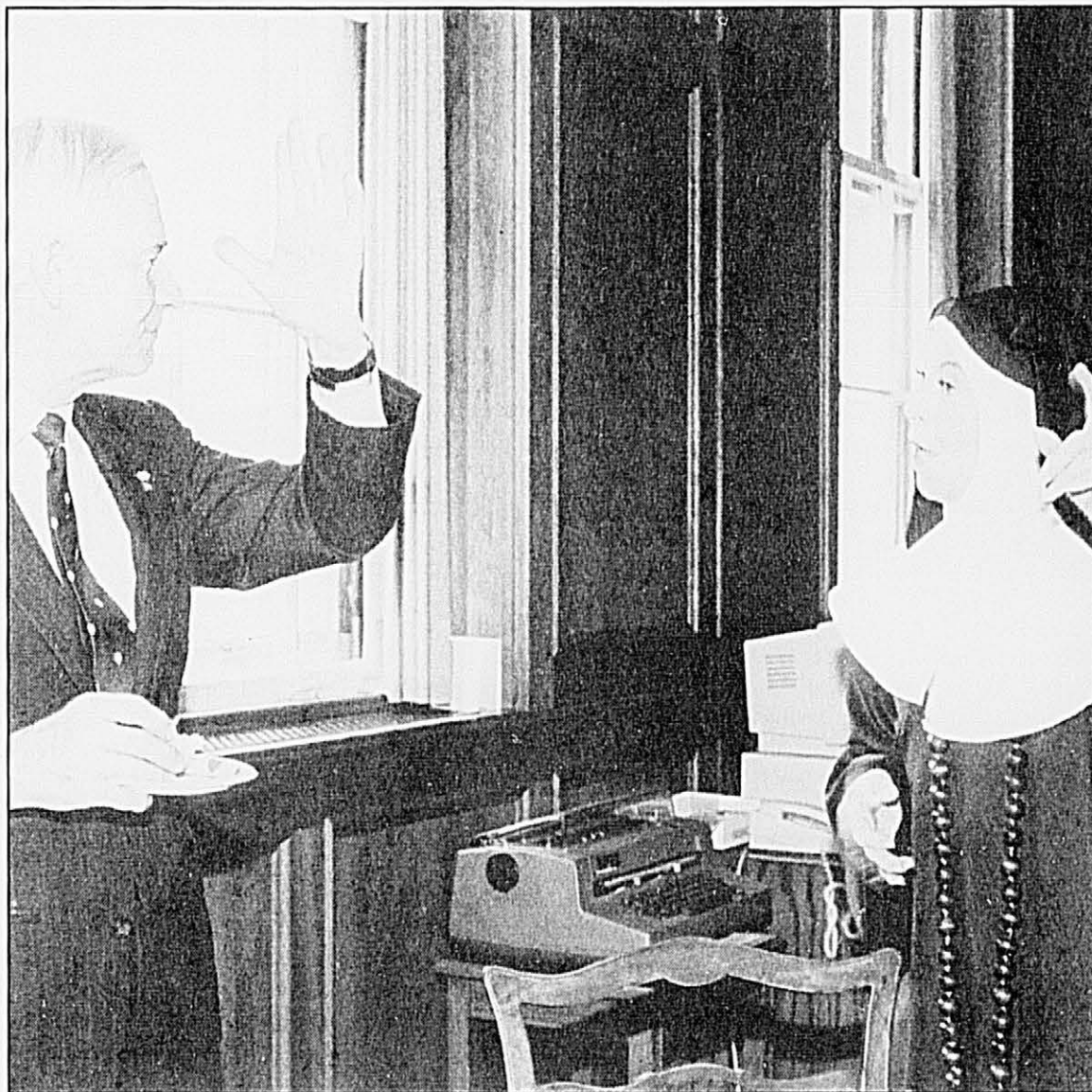
Ave atque vale !

Sheila Kussner, C.M. LL.D.

(hon. causa)

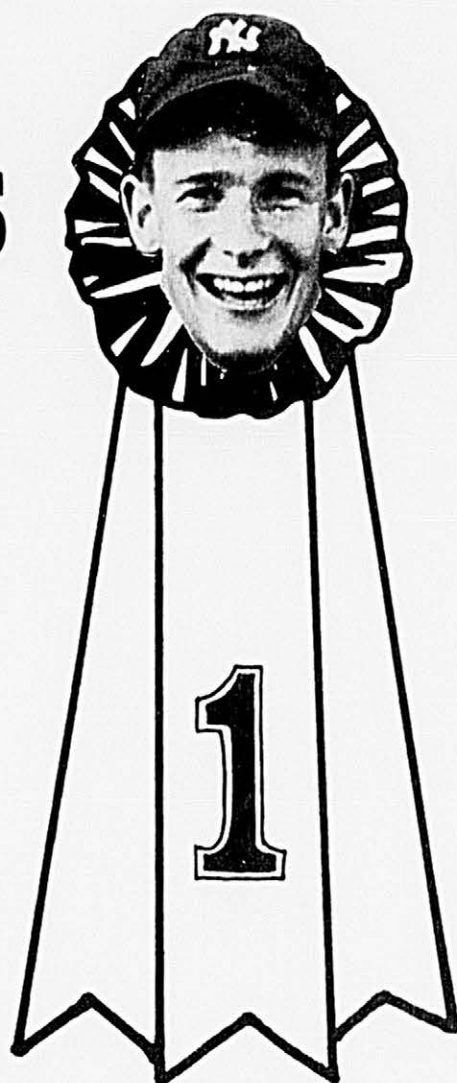
P.S.If you should decide to go in for some serious fund-raising, now that your other responsibilities are ending, my advice is:

1. Stop running around in sneakers;
2. Never brandish your hockey-stick at the crucial moment;
3. A nip or two won't hurt - especially if the prospect is paying the tab;
4. You can always borrow my artificial limb;
5. You can have the table next to mine at the Ritz - if you can scrape up \$250 for lunch;
6. Be prepared to take those phone calls that wake you from a sound sleep at 2 a.m.;
7. Remember that soliciting isn't always a contravention of the moral code.



...FIVE!... Celibacy is not my bag...

NICE GUYS



FINISH FIRST

MACDOUGALL, MEYER INC.

MEMBRE DE LA BOURSE DE MONTRÉAL • MEMBRE DE L' ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS MOBILIÈRES

2050, RUE MANSFIELD, BUREAU 1500, MONTRÉAL, QUÉBEC H3A 1Y9 • TÉL.: (514) 288-8823, FAX: (514) 288-3272

EVENTS

TV Star visits McGill

BY STU BUDDEN

David Johnston, star of Public Television's "The Editors" and "The World in Review", took time off from his busy schedule of taping, fund raising, and corporate and government activities to pay a surprise visit to McGill University yesterday.

When asked what they thought about David Johnston's visit, four Vice-Principals responded, "David who?" Commenting on this reaction, Dr. Johnston said, "It's partly due to my style of management. If they don't know what you're doing, then they don't know what you're doing wrong."

His visit was cause for some nostalgia. The Director of Physical Plant recounted: "When he was first installed, I knew that he was young. I didn't realize how young. His was the only request I ever received to build a tricycle parking lot so his friends could come and visit." Another worker recalled David's ability to take charge and make decisions. "I knocked on his office door and heard a loud 'Enter, I'll be with you in a moment.' Next I heard,

'I don't care if he is the Dean of Medicine. His budget is cut by \$2 million,' and with that, David slammed the phone down. 'Now, my good man, what can I do for you?' 'Nothing, Mr. Principal', I replied. 'I'm just here to install the phone.'"

A student of David's commented, "What I liked about him was that he was always fair and democratic. He once told me that I was as entitled to my wrong opinion as he was to his right one."

University Administrator Pete Farrell recalled an incident that showed David's ability to lead and inspire. "He had only been here a few months and agreed to captain a team of administrators in a charitable basketball game against Montreal's Wheelchair Wonders at the Currie Gym. By the fourth quarter, he had us so psyched up we would have done anything to win. I was racing towards the basket and shouted, 'David, pass the ball.' He made the perfect pass, got me at full speed. I laid the ball up and, swoosh, a

perfect basket! I raised my arms in triumph, then it hit me that I was in a wheel chair going full speed. The last I saw was the wall approaching. When I regained consciousness, guess who was right there: David. He was always there when you needed him. Of course, I still wonder sometimes why he didn't warn me about the wall."

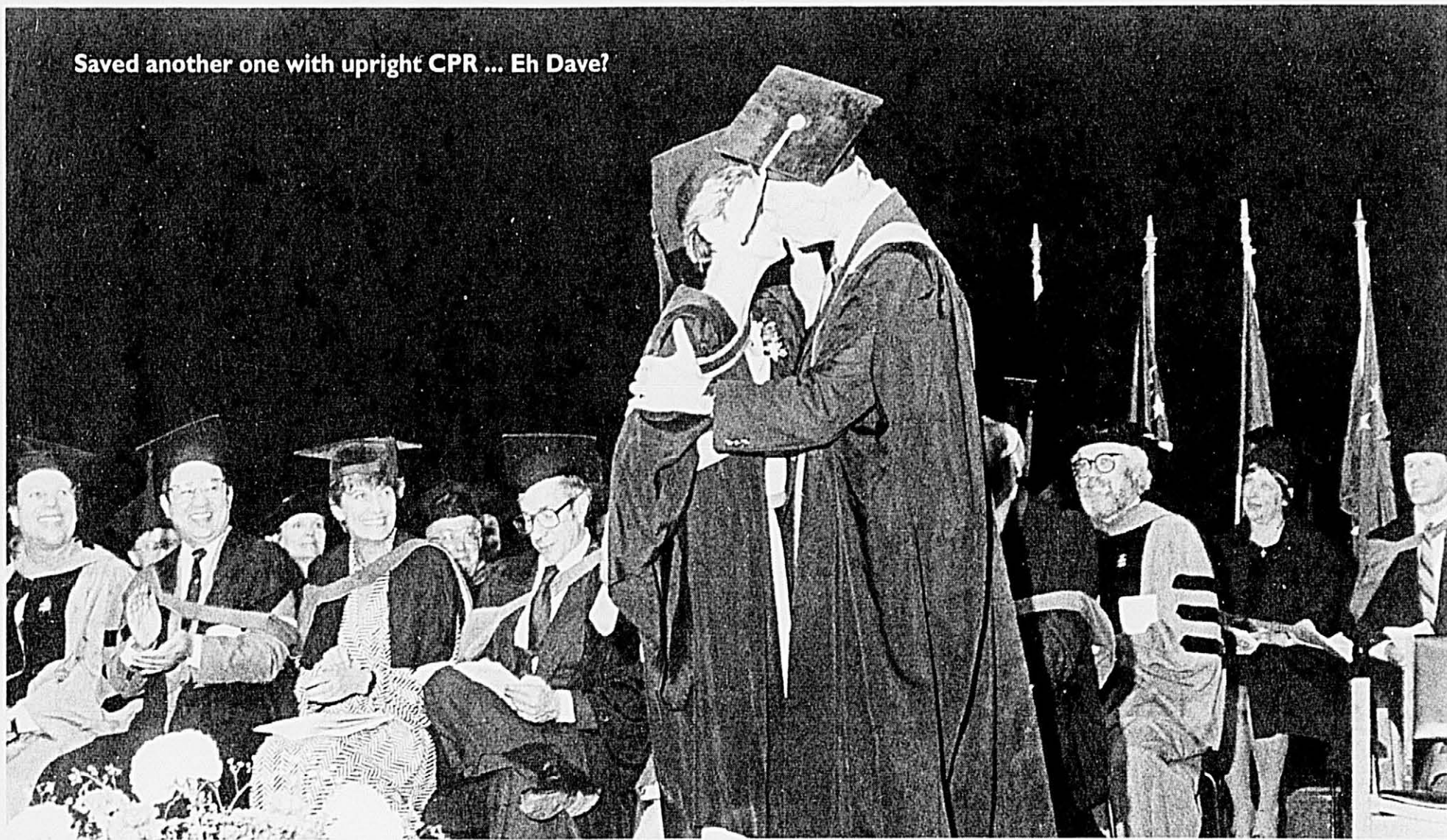
McGill's Director of Protocol told this reporter that only once did David become a source of embarrassment to the University. "It happened about five years ago, when David was officiating at the Post-Graduate Convocation. A beautiful young co-ed had just obtained her Masters Degree in P. & O.T. As she walked across the stage at Place des Arts to receive the traditional handshake, David grabbed her, put his arms around her and gave her a big kiss. Fortunately, I was able to kill any press stories about his brief indiscretion. I mean, can you imagine the embarrassment if his wife, Sharon, was ever to find out." [It was Sharon. Ed.]

This reporter recalls a personal story

on David and the close relationship he has with his lovely family. In spite of all the time he has spent away from the home, it's nice to know that true values prevail. I was sitting by the lake at Tremblant, with his daughter Alex, when I saw David approaching. I could tell it was David by that funny little stride he has when walking across water. He noticed that Alex was somewhat distraught over the fact that she had failed a question on a recent exam. "Well," he asked, "How close were you to the right answer?" "Two seats away," was Alex's reply.

At the press conference at the end of David's visit, a reporter asked, "Principal Johnston, what advice would you give Principal-Elect Shapiro?" Principal Johnston replied, "I'd tell him he now has the best job in the world. But as for giving advice, look, I'm no longer Principal. I'm back to being a practising lawyer and lawyers don't GIVE anything."

Saved another one with upright CPR ... Eh Dave?



Principal says stained and crumpled tie served purpose

BY MICHAEL KIEFER

Interviewed shortly after another chicken dinner, McGill Principal David Johnston revealed that the tie he has worn every day for 15 years is covered with the key words to a speech he has delivered over 2,000 times.

Glancing at this frayed university neckwear, Johnston noted that his tie is "... one of the miracles of McGill, today worth at least one-fifth to one-sixth the revenue per student of Harvard or Stanford."

When questioned about the exaggerated value of his tie, the

McGill Principal said that "... by its own admission, the Quebec government has consistently undervalued the tie and treated it inequitably relative to other Quebec ties over a 10 year period or longer."

At the conclusion of the brief interview, the tie itself offered an unexpected comment, remarking that "... Johnston has been both a great and a good Principal and that is why, despite deterioration brought on by nightly gravy splashes, I have served Johnston so faithfully and well."

Concerned Citizen

BY WARREN SIMPSON

On a recent spring afternoon, I was walking at the top of Westmount and I thought I saw Johnny Carson jogging and muttering to himself something about running for a fourth term. Later that afternoon, Brahm Gelfand, who lives nearby, told me that after running for three terms constant jogging loosens one's brain. "With a loose brain and consequent loose morals, there is not much left for a retiring athlete/entertainer but the law. This former athlete is going to become a law professor." Dr. Gelfand assured me that the runner was harmless and that the Westmount police was keeping an eye on him.

c.c. Westmount City Council

La langue de Molière... et de Johnston

PAR CLAUDE CORBO

Depuis que je suis devenu recteur de l'UQAM, en 1986, j'ai eu le privilège et le plaisir de côtoyer souvent David L. Johnston et d'apprendre à connaître sa remarquable personnalité. Intelligence, clairvoyance, énergie, apparemment inépuisable, chaleureuse ouverture aux gens de toutes origines, tout cela est-il aussi vrai qu'on le dit? J'ai été témoin de son optimisme entêté que ni les complexités parfois déroutantes de la vie universitaire, ni les errances souvent trop prévisibles de la nature humaine n'ont réussi à tempérer! Sa dévo-

rante passion pour McGill ne lui a pas non plus laissé de — temps malheureusement pour contribuer au progrès de Montréal, malgré son grand attachement, proclame-t-il, à cette ville.

A la réflexion par contre, il semble que Montréal et le Québec aient eu un effet bénéfique sur David en l'aidant à développer une nouvelle facette de sa personnalité: son opiniâtre détermination à tenter de maîtriser les charmes chatoyants mais périlleux de la langue de Molière! Y arrivera-t-il jamais?

Fund-raising tips

BY SHEILA KUSSNER

Dear David,

The invitation to join in the Johnston Roast puts my feet to the fire in which your goose is to be cooked.

I've been to corn roasts, marshmallow roasts and assorted immolations of matters animal, vegetable and mineral. I've feasted on roast turkey, looked through the glass at roast pheasant, and speared roast potatoes. But you're my first roasted Principal.

When I first learned you might be retiring, I threatened to head straight to a nunnery, and to make my point, turned up at your office in a borrowed habit. Lacking the qualifications for admission to the company of blameless women, I have abandoned my protest and, accepting your decision, I can only add my poor coals to the fire, so that you who have always done well will now be well done.

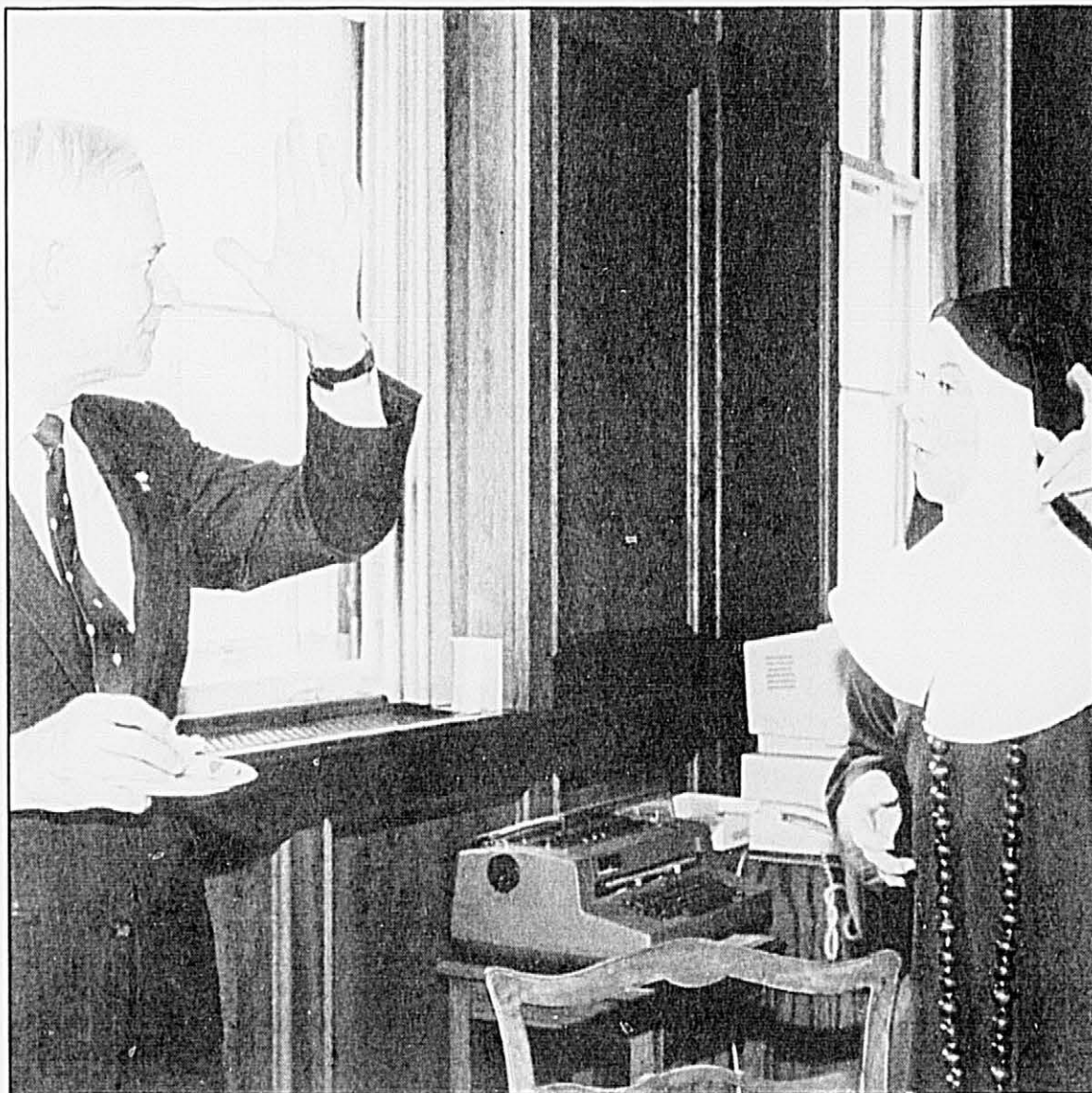
Ave atque vale !

Sheila Kussner, C.M. LL.D.

(hon. causa)

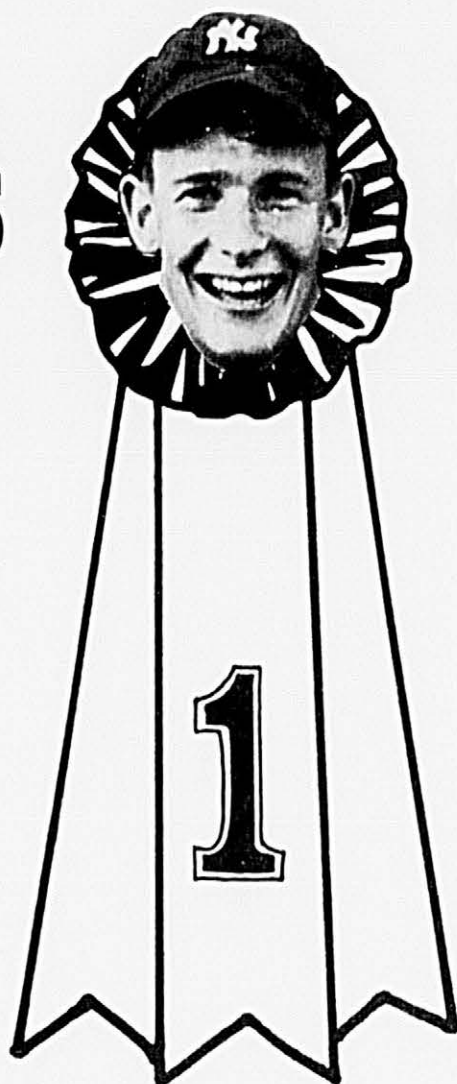
P.S.If you should decide to go in for some serious fund-raising, now that your other responsibilities are ending, my advice is:

1. Stop running around in sneakers;
2. Never brandish your hockey-stick at the crucial moment;
3. A nip or two won't hurt - especially if the prospect is paying the tab;
4. You can always borrow my artificial limb;
5. You can have the table next to mine at the Ritz - if you can scrape up \$250 for lunch;
6. Be prepared to take those phone calls that wake you from a sound sleep at 2 a.m.;
7. Remember that soliciting isn't always a contravention of the moral code.



...FIVE!... Celibacy is not my bag...

NICE GUYS



FINISH FIRST

MACDOUGALL, MEYER INC.

MEMBRE DE LA BOURSE DE MONTRÉAL • MEMBRE DE L' ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS MOBILIÈRES

2050, RUE MANSFIELD, BUREAU 1500, MONTRÉAL, QUÉBEC H3A 1Y9 • TÉL.: (514) 288-8823, FAX: (514) 288-3272

When you gotta go, you gotta go

BY JOHN ARMOUR

"We ran very rapidly." This was the thought that came to mind when I was asked to write about my 15 years as a Vice-Principal under David Johnston. It wasn't an original thought. Everyone knows V-Ps never have original thoughts (and the less charitable would delete "original"). No, it was borrowed from Margaret Gillett's book on the history of women at McGill, entitled "We Walked Very Warily". Whatever the source, there is no doubt that in the Administration during the years 1979 to 1994 (D.J.), we ran very rapidly. We didn't always know where we were going, but we ran.

I was approaching my 50th birthday and had almost completed my first decade at McGill, when David exploded onto the scene. The tranquil, thoughtful era of Bob Bell's administration (of fond and grateful memory) was transformed overnight into the turbulent trauma of David Johnston's presidency. Memos mesmerized. Directives descended. Deadlines multiplied. Efficiency and effectiveness became the buzz words. Performance indicators crashed into our vocabulary. Task-forces and work-groups abounded. The McGill banner was proudly unfurled in all four corners of the globe – assuming globes have corners. They did, if David said they did. And the Vice-Principals wore McGill ties – by command. The frenzied patient was administered the palliative of collegiality, and we were reminded daily (can we ever forget?) that blessed was the man – or woman – who planted a tree so that others could sit under its shade.

This last inspiring thought from Chairman David's little red book (always the McGill colours) was particularly painful for me. I had been looking forward to resting under the tree of past achievements

during my last 15 years at the University. But my dreams were shattered. They became nightmares – or should I say day and nightmares.

Each day brought its quota of long and short memos. The former were dictated with David's gift for shunning brevity. Each page was replete with its roll-call of urgent actions, all to be completed immediately – or sooner. His youngest daughter had a great idea, but unfortunately it was never acted on. She asked her mother why he always brought so much work home. When she was told that it was because he couldn't finish it during the day, she asked: "Why don't they put him in the slow class?" That would have been a great idea. Let's say "SLOW 100, The Art of Breathing Between Memos."

The short memos were handwritten. A typical memo looked like this.

1. 
2. 
3. 

One always knew the memo came from David because there were three points. Always three points. Each subject, no matter how complex or simple, could be divided into three points. The real mystery, however, was the contents of the memo. Much earlier in his life, David had learned that the shortest distance between two points was a straight line. Always in a hurry, he applied this truth to his writing. At every meeting, he sat with his bulging mail folder, rapidly appending three horizontal lines to each letter. Quick and efficient for him, but a mystery to the recipient.

And that's the way it was for me – in the beginning. Then, one month after his arrival, I realized the great advantage! I was completely free to decide on the contents of the memo and act accordingly. It was this inspired insight that saved my sanity and leaves me 15 years later bruised and tarnished, but still surviving.

No one can deny that the proud tree of McGill has grown to new heights under David's command. Targets surpassed. Records broken. A deficit that was zero when he arrived, and \$70 million, as he leaves. Can any previous Principal claim more? Lots of dark shade for future generations to sit under. Of course, if asked, David would have three points in response (Yes, 3):

1. The endowments have about tripled to their present value of \$375 million.
2. The nominal value of grounds, buildings, and equipment has more than doubled to over \$450 million.
3. Annual giving has shot up to unprecedented heights.

All irrelevancies – which is exactly why David's advice was not solicited. It is clear to everyone, other than David, that these achievements reflect the University's wisdom in its choice of vice-principals. Although, to be fair, it could be added that the deficit reflects the population's lack of wisdom in its choice of Government.

And so David leaves as he arrived – fired with enthusiasm. He came on the scene as the Johnny Carson of University administrators. Who today remembers Johnny Carson? Who tomorrow will remember David Johnston? Time heals.

Sigmund Freud on leadership BY JAMES SIMON

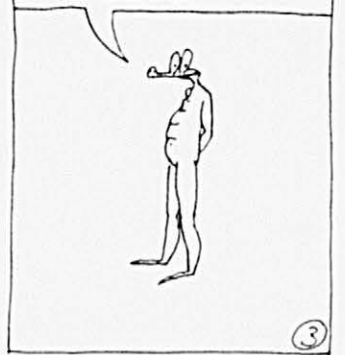
IT IS NOT SO MUCH THAT MAN IS A HERD ANIMAL BUT THAT HE IS A HORDE ANIMAL, LED BY A CHIEF. IT IS THIS ALONE THAT CAN EXPLAIN THE UNCANNY AND COERCIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUP FORMATIONS.



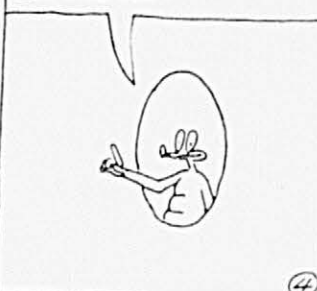
THIS MUST DATE TO THE EARLIEST BEGINNING OF SOCIETY – WHEN PROTO-MEN, LIKE BABOONS, LIVED UNDER THE TYRANNICAL RULE OF A DOMINANT MALE.



THIS CRAVING OF PEOPLE FOR THE STRONG PERSONALITY, THEIR FEAR AND AWE OF HIM, HAS REMAINED THE MODEL FOR THE BASIC FUNCTIONING OF ALL GROUPS.



THE CHIEF IS A DANGEROUS PERSONALITY, TOWARD WHOM ONLY A PASSIVE-MASOCHISTIC ATTITUDE IS POSSIBLE, TO WHOM ONE'S WILL HAS TO BE SURRENDERED – WHILE TO BE ALONE WITH HIM, TO LOOK HIM IN THE FACE, APPEARS A HAZARDOUS EXPERIENCE.



JAMES SIMON

Letter to the editor

Making a person principal because he played hockey? Because he was the subject, believe or not, of "Love Story"? Just look at the pictures in this McGill Davey. It's enough to make me – I won't even describe it! Well, I could go on and on in this vein, but I'll try and stay calm and rational. Why, therefore, was he selected as your principal in the first place? Was it because of some great research achievement? He didn't invent The Pill. Was he a great leader and champion of causes? You didn't see him marching with Morgenthau, did you? Look at the letters he sent to his mother – a Germaine Greer he's not!

Why then a male as principal?

And why is the next principal a male? We know the reason why. It's called the Tyranny of the Patriarchs. Look at them staring down in Redpath Hall, bearded in most cases, and reeking of male chauvinism. These traditions of the past should be hung up all right but hung up to dry.

A new era is here. Enough with the patriarchy! Let's turn McGill around the way it should be and have the Paradise of the Matriarchy. Now that sounds better, doesn't it? And you can rest assured, my dear Editor, that things are going our way sooner than you think.

League for a Female Principal
Morgenthau

SINCE • 1994
VOL. I No. I

All contents © 1994 Davey
Publications Imperative.

The contents of this rag are the sole responsibility of the McGill Davey and BIG CHEESE PRODUCTIONS. Any reproductions in whole or in part will be flown to Singapore and flogged.

Editorial Offices:
2050 de la Montagne
Montréal, Qc
H3G 1Z7

Editorial: 555-2498
Vital Organs:
555-0983
Mantras:
555-2341

Revision Offices:
Same as above

Organizing Committee:
Brahm M. Gelfand
Nicholas Hoare
Reford MacDougall
Lydia Martone
Joan McIlhorne-Daly
Richard J. Renaud
Gavin Ross
James Simon
Kate Williams

Editor: Benet Kolman
News Editor: Joseph Clements
Scotch-Tape Paste-up:
Godfrey Wood
Tattoo specialist: Tim Taylor
Complaints: Johann Conrad
Freienmuth von Helms
Lap Dancer Instructor:
Georges François Conrad
Menu de Menil
Image Regulator:
Jay Jasanoff
Sports: Jack "Elbows"
Callahan
Comedy: Hugh Jass, Ben Dover,
Jurgen Off, I.P. Crooked

Our thanks to: TUMS,
École de danse Angelo
Puzzio, Bob-A-Pak Foods,
Rent-A-Rug, Rick's Martial
Knitting School, Pantsville,
Katsurea Bar-B-Q & Burgers,
Mom and Dad.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE
COMPLETED
15 YEARS
IN ACADEMIA,
COME AND JOIN
THE REAL WORLD.

OUR COMPANY CONSISTS OF LEADERS,
IMPEACHED PRESIDENTS,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
UNLICENSED MEAT PACKERS,
STAND-UP COMICS,
SUMO WRESTLERS,
WASHED-UP ATHLETES,
IMPOTENT JOCKS,
HOPELESS FUND-RAISERS
AND EMPLOYEES OF THE WEEK AT McDONALD'S.

THE NEXT GENERAL
CORPORATION.



Top ten reasons why we're glad to see David Johnston finish his term as principal of McGill

BY MARK LUZ, President,
Students' Society of McGill University

10. So he can work on his burgeoning Vermont T.V. career.
9. Maybe he'll decide to wear something else besides McGill ties.
8. So he can go back to law school and teach others how to rip off the government.
7. Now he can fulfill his dream of following the Grateful Dead around North America.
6. He'll never sing "Old McGill" at a graduation ceremony ever, ever again.
5. Now people won't be afraid to knock him on his ass during a hockey game.
4. Now we can laugh at him while people knock him on his ass during a hockey game.
3. Maybe now he'll pose nude for the McGill Daily.
2. Now we won't have to listen to his long-winded stories and pretend we think they're funny.
1. David who?

Not educationally enriching

BY VICTOR SWOBODA

The Graduates' Society held an open house yesterday and every single graduate came. Principal David Lloyd Johnston, the special guest of honour, stood by the great stone hearth at Martlet House, handing out his old McGill ties to visitors as they walked in. Hale and hearty as always, the Principal gave a hale and hearty handshake to one and to all. Everyone agreed that he looked hale and hearty, even though nobody knew what "hale" meant. One graduate felt much honoured when the Principal slapped him on the back and told him "Good to see you, Harry" three separate times.

In his address later in the Lorne Gales Room, the Principal praised the work of the Graduates' Society and admitted he very much enjoyed travelling on its behalf. "Just yesterday I had great fun handing out my old ties at a Graduates' Society event in another city," declared the Principal, who confessed he could not remember where it had been, but that it was "west of Kingston". Getting to know graduates was one of the great pleasures of his job, the Principal said, recalling "a delightful conversation" he'd had

with an alumnus in Hong Kong, who had recently begun manufacturing girdles under the brand name, "Roddick Gates". The Principal was thrilled that the man had not forgotten his Alma Mater, and he assured him that the Graduates' Society would be "more than interested" in purchasing Roddick Gates in significant numbers.

Agreeing that the work of the Graduates' Society was "vital" to McGill, the Principal said that he was "impressed and encouraged" by many of the Society's attempts to maintain self-sufficiency. As an outdoorsman, he felt attracted by the Society's idea to sell inflatable McGill life-rafts to graduates living in remote areas, but after extended reflection he thought the idea to market McGill car mufflers was "not educationally enriching."

Executive Director Gavin Ross then presented a copy of *McGill: A Celebration* to the Principal, who accepted graciously and recalled that he has made it his custom to give four copies to dignitaries, three copies to each of the dignitaries' relatives, two copies to the dignitaries' aides, and one copy each to the dignitaries' secretary,

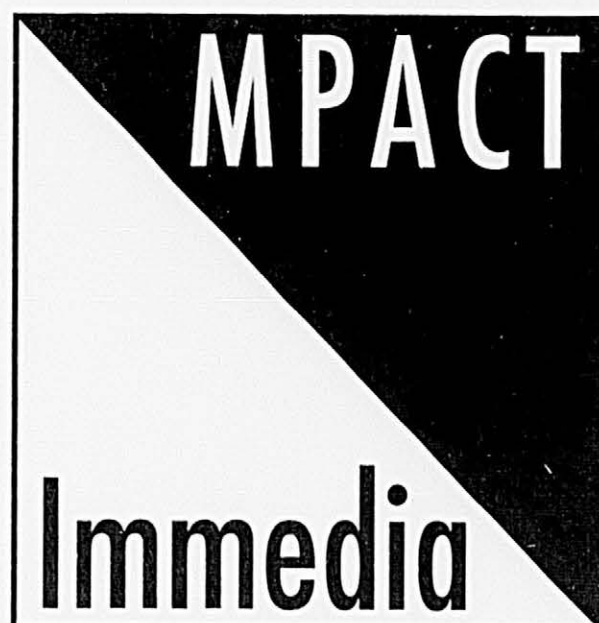
bodyguard, cook and personal masseur.

At the end of the formal speeches, there was ample opportunity for alumni to share experiences with the Principal in private conversation. One graduate described the exhilaration he had felt on a recent salmon-fishing expedition, to which the Principal nodded, saying that "the difference between a good university and a great one is private funding." Another graduate, a member of a long-established Montreal family, was surprised that the principal was a fine theoretical mathematician: "He persuaded me that one million is a number of great importance."

As the gathering came to a close, the Principal received an invitation to a Graduates' Society luncheon at Martlet House the following Friday. The Principal said that he was scheduled to attend a Graduates' Society brunch in Halifax that day, but that it would not prevent him from attending the Martlet House luncheon "because fortunately there is a one-hour time difference between Halifax and here."

The evening ended in great festivity.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE CV
YOU SENT 6 MONTHS AGO.
UNFORTUNATELY THE POSITION YOU ASKED FOR
HAS BEEN FILLED.
NEXT TIME, USE E-MAIL!



The loneliness of the long-distance principal

BY PETER DALY

Big Dave is a man of many parts, two of which are somewhat flattened feet. This comes not so much from pacing his office as from pounding the streets in training for his marathons, because our Dave is nothing if not, a runner. In fact, this running reporter has it on good authority (from the Dean of Law, to whom Dave applied for a job recently) that Dave's c.v. begins not with his education and professional experience, but with a list of marathons.

It is not generally known that Dave's middle initial is not L., as some thought, but P. This P does not stand for Principal, or even Peter as in the Peter Principal, but Pheidippides. The true story is told that when Dave's father looked through the glass wall in the maternity ward at his unprepossessing son, he decided to influence the Kid's future by giving him two prophetic names. Pater Johnston called him David, in the hope that the little thing would later defeat his Goliath. However, in case the son turned out to be a bad shot, he gave him a second name: Pheidippides, the legendary runner who unwittingly started all this marathon nonsense. Not surprisingly, the Principal has always known when to stand his ground and when to run on it.

In the Guinness Book of World Records, you will find our Dave listed as the fastest marathoning principal or president of any Canadian university. That, however, does not amount to a hill of beans, because he is the only president or principal in Canada mad enough to run marathons. Once again, our Dave is in a league of his own.

Why would a McGill principal run marathons, you wonder? Three miles five times a week is ample for health. Any more is excessive, even compulsive. What could lure an otherwise sane man out of the comfort of his Westmount home to do battle with pedestrians, dogs and motorists on the sidewalks and roads of Montreal? What is he running away from, you may well ask? Was it Sam Freedman and John Armour, or more recently Bill Leggat and François Tavenas? Those are four good reasons for taking up ultra-marathoning!

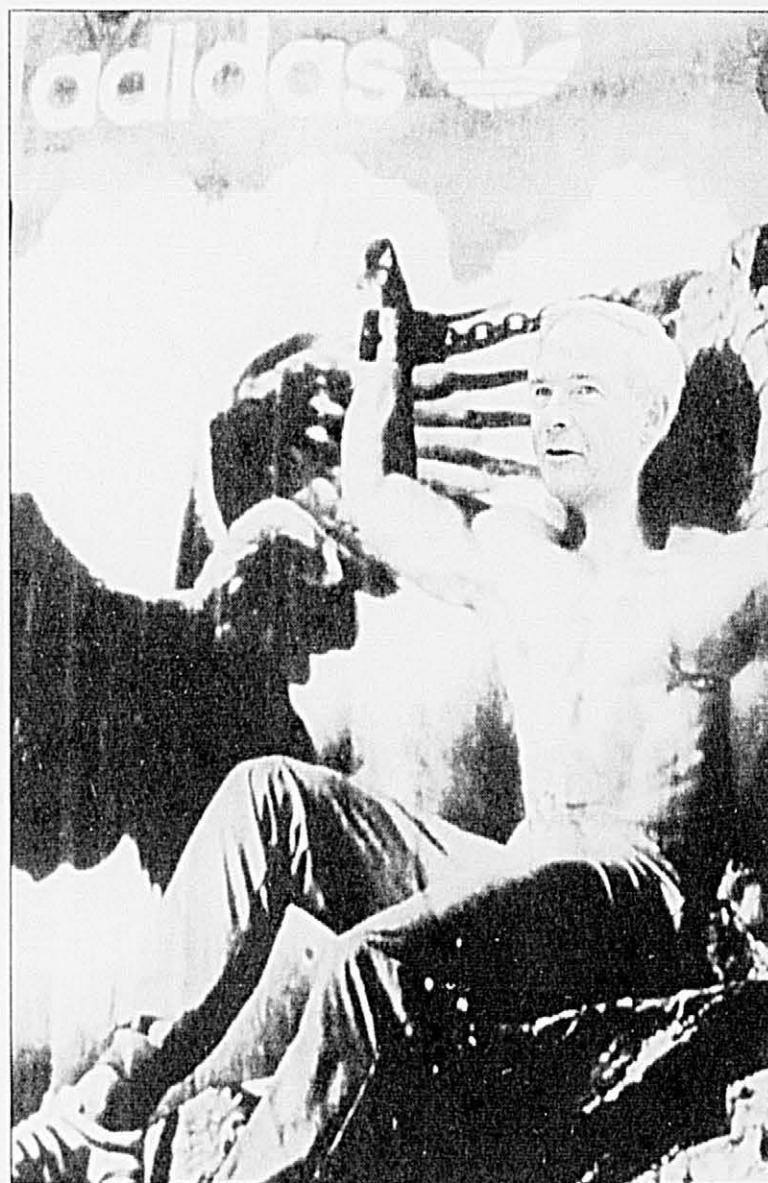
Ours not to reason why, ours not to watch and see him fly. "Fly" reminds me that when Dave is not running, he is in an aeroplane flying here and there to collect big bucks for his employer, Mike Kiefer. But more seriously, it seems that Dave flies out regularly to Japan to collect new running shoes. Apparently he gets a better price on his 9 1/2 size Nike Air, his shoe of

choice, in the land of the rising sun. Truth is, he brings back sneakers for the whole family. But Adidas is not amused. Big Dave used to advertise for Adidas, and some of you may have seen this billboard ad. ▶

Yes, that's our Big Dave in the flesh, masquerading as Prometheus, the famous runner who got himself badly chained up in the Caucasus. We know it is Dave from the ever-present smile and the Adidas running shoes, which he always wore to Senate before switching to Nike.

Big Dave has run the good race and, to prove it, he's got blisters and medals from Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, with a personal best of 3:16:20. He has led the race at McGill and gone round the circuit three times; now he is moving out of the fast lane at the top to enter the slower lane with the rest of the rank and file. Will he still run marathons as a professor of law?

We expect new and greater things from Big Dave on the marathon circuit as he leaves the world of power breakfasts and executive luncheons. Word has it, he plans to shed a few pounds and become a lean, mean running machine, setting his eye on a three-hour finish in Montreal next October. Way to go, Big Dave.



A word from the chair

BY ALEX PATERSON

If I were a Principal,
I'd wear a coat and hat,
I'd never run a marathon,
Or swing a baseball bat.
I'd never play hockey,
Or be roasted here or there
That's why I'm not the Principal,
But only the Chair.

Our Principal St. David,
Runs a marathon a week,
Plays hockey with the Pee-Wees,
And rarely takes a drink.
He never wears a coat,
His head is always bare,
That's why he's the Principal,
And I am just the Chair.

With his distinguished leadership,
We've had success and fun,
And all Macleans' subscribers know
That we are number one.
So I salute you, David,
We've been a happy pair.
Thank God, you've been the Principal
While I was just the Chair!

An open letter to a closed mind

Our Davey? I'm appalled at your taste.

It's one thing to roast a reader, but the functionally literate?

In my book, any fan of James Mitchener is pretty darn suspect to start with. But the Principal of McGill? He's David's favourite author! That's as bad as the Queen reading Danielle Steel.

O, fame! O, infamy! No wonder he's not our customer. And no wonder he's quitting McGill! If this is his Achilles Heel, he's shot us all in the foot.

Yours in sufferance,
Nicholas Hoare



RÉSEAU DE
PRÉ-IMPRESSION
BOWNE
IMAGING NETWORK

False rumours scotched

BY STANLEY FROST

When King Midas acquired his golden touch and began to enlarge his treasury accordingly (and incidentally caused a severe sell-out on the markets in Athens, Alexandria and Rome), knowledgeable journalists began to hint that some mystic hanky-panky was going on — some irresponsible godling (or more likely, godlingess) was indulging in a little divine devilment for the fun of it.

So it's not surprising that when David Johnston arrived at McGill and began to develop uncanny abilities to conjure up millions, and to swell the University's endowments enormously, the same kind of rumour mill began to grind out speculation. His gift for sitting across a luncheon table, persuading them that they would enjoy divesting themselves of their wealth, caused some observers (generally located at Concordia or l'Université de Montréal) to declare flatly that he was in league with the devil.

Others however, propounded a more benign hypothesis. His true initials, they said, were not DLJ but E.T. Johnston — he was an extraterrestrial sent to the planet to salvage the last remnants of a dying

culture (the powers that he had observed from afar the one-way flow of traffic on the 401).

Of course, these rumours are quite groundless, quite foolish. But one has to remark that, as the years have passed, it has become increasingly evident that David Johnston has done nothing to dampen, quell or restrain them. Rather, he has, I believe, subtly but vigorously fanned the flames of imagination. He has multiplied his money-raising activities, he has increased his totals, he has piled chair upon chair, institute upon institute, centre upon centre. Moreover, he has deliberately planned engagements in two cities, hundreds of miles apart, for the same day and the same hour, and has appeared smiling, unhurried, ready with the appropriate word at the appropriate time, at both events. It is true he might be a little late, say eleven p.m. for an 8 p.m. black tie dinner, but who begrudges an hour or two, when Michael Kiefer has substituted an open bar for the slightly detained host? The gift of ubiquity is not given to ordinary mortals. After one of these performances, the President of the University of Toronto would mutter to

his confrère at UBC what they said in the corridors around King Midas's court: "There's mystic hanky-panky behind all this!"

David's reluctance to discourage such rumours increased markedly, I have to admit, after the Diocesan Theological college unwisely awarded him an honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, in 1989. Advertisements, it was noted, began to appear in the *Daily Mirror* and *Police Gazette* such as

'Custom-designed baptisms, weddings, funerals, bar-mitzvahs, all performed at fabulous prices.' Then followed by a telephone number: 398-4180.

It all looked very suspicious. But fortunately, your reporter is able to reveal what David Lloyd Johnston would rather not. The truth is, he's just a harmless, well-intentioned mortal, equipped with no magical powers, who just happens to like running marathons,

playing three periods and overtime of hockey, working an 80-hour week, and meeting people. He is a born salesman. All other rumours are false.

So if you hear that Coca-Cola and Pepsi are going to amalgamate, but only if they can persuade David Lloyd Johnston to become the CEO of the new joint venture, don't scoff at that one — just go out and buy them both.



WHERE DID DAVID EVER LEARN THE SKILLS OF RAISING QUICK CASH?

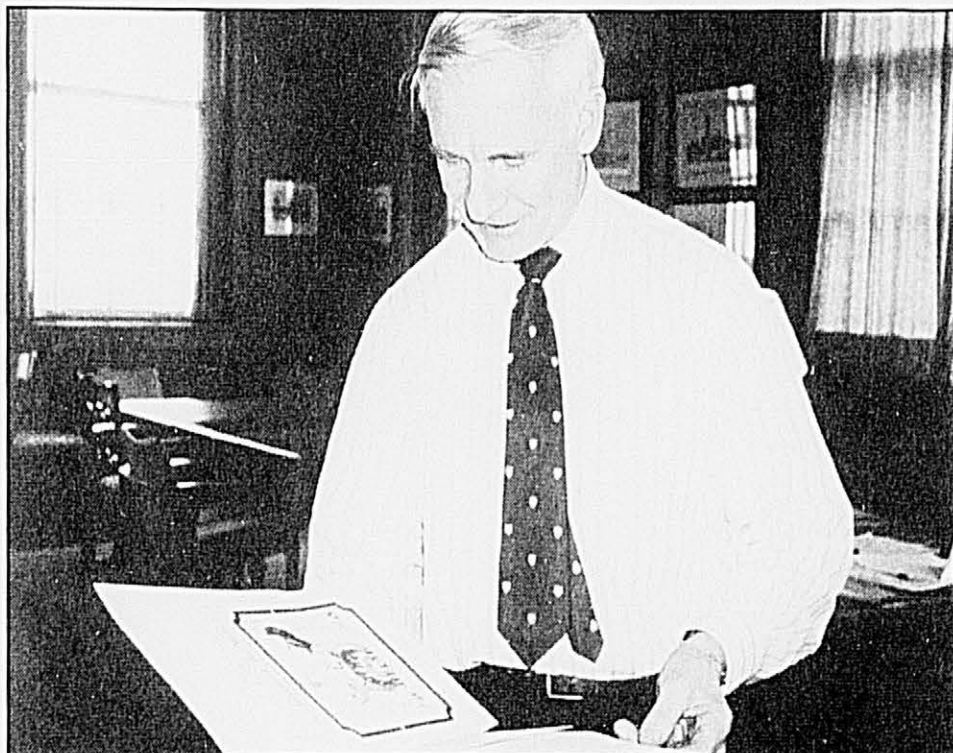
THANKS FOR
THE MEMORIES.
ALL 15 MEGABYTES
OF THEM.

STAY CONNECTED!

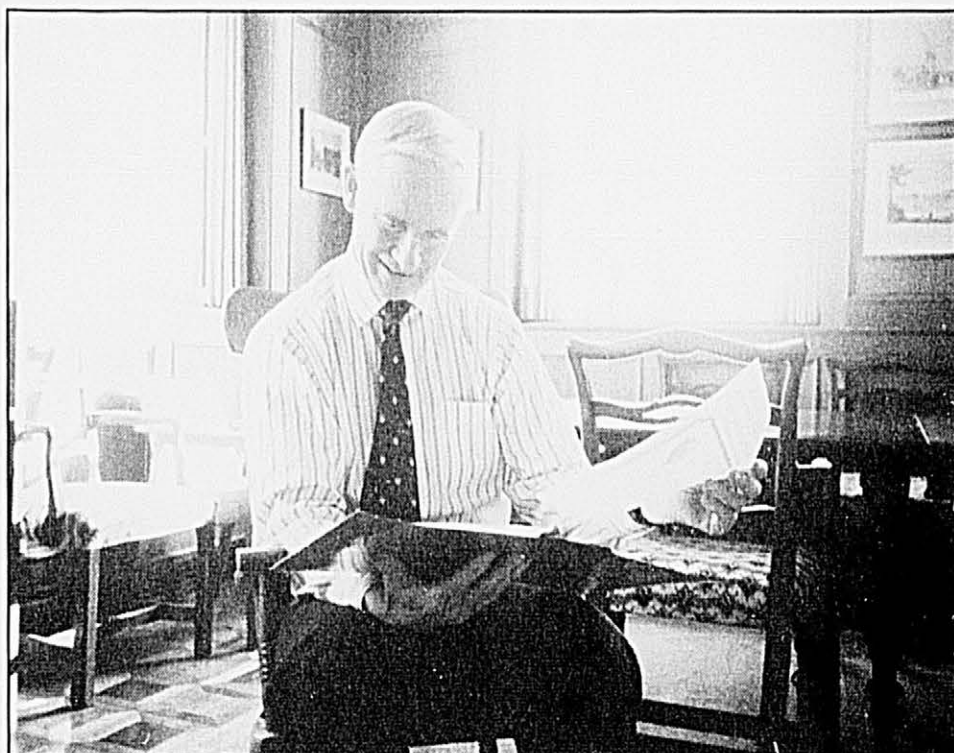


MICROTEMPUS

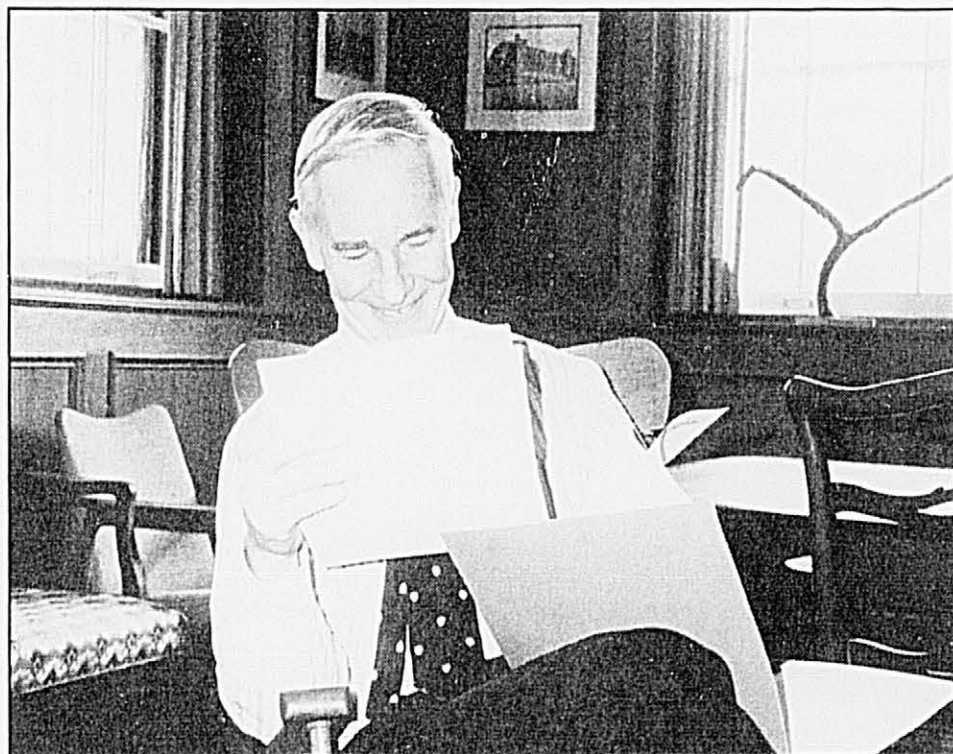
Now let's see how much we're
in the red...



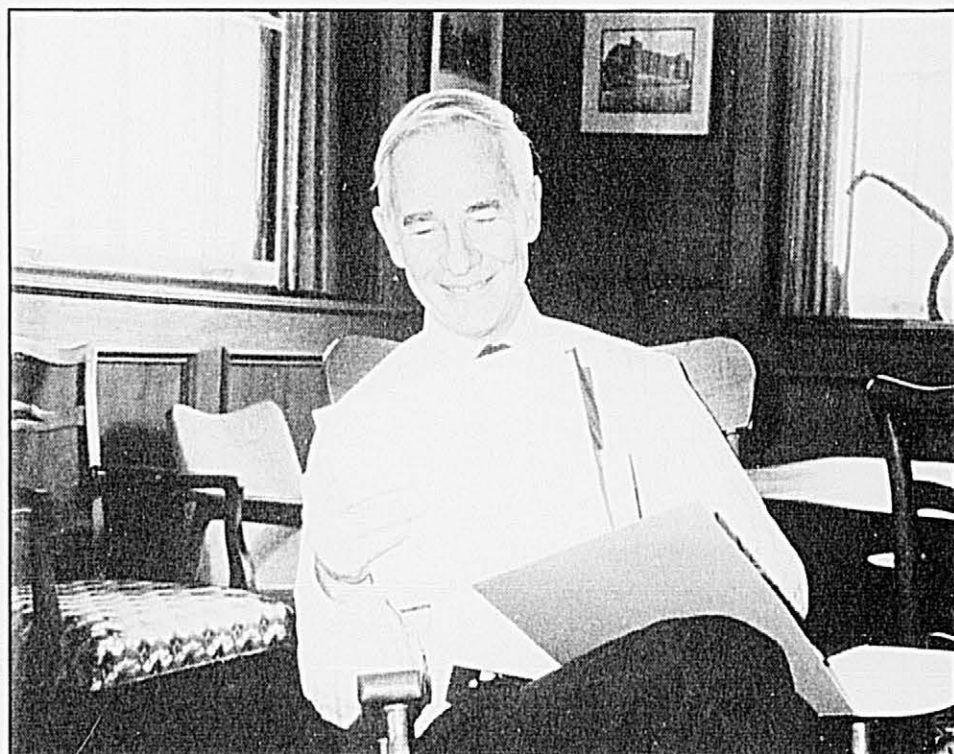
1988... \$39,200,000



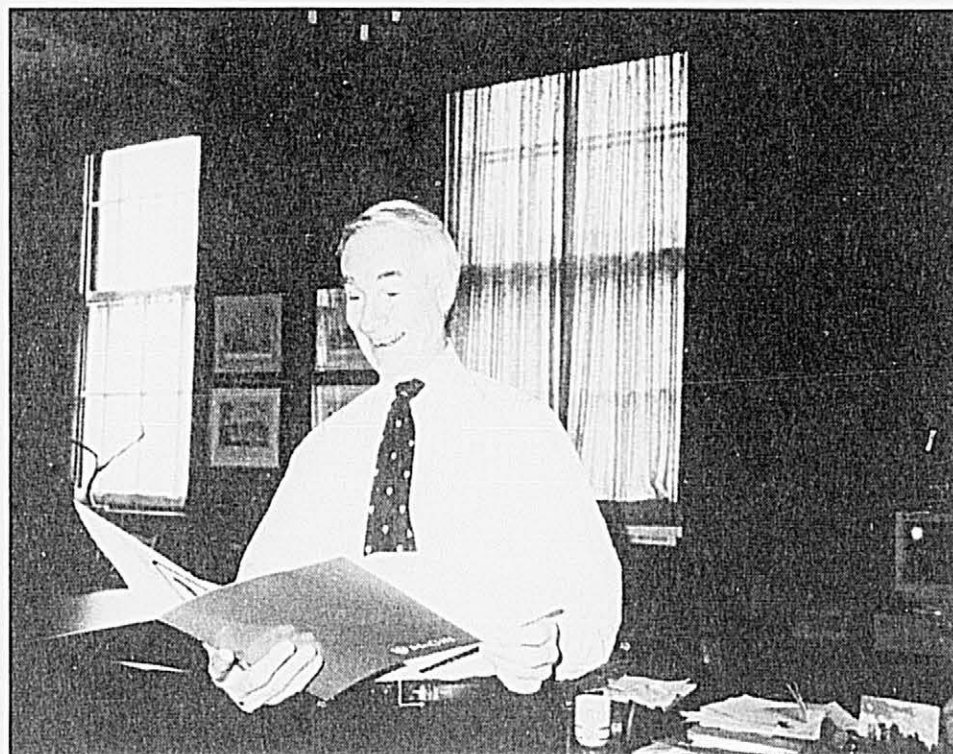
1989... \$54,800,000



1990... \$67,000,000



1993... \$71,500,000



But don't worry, Bernie, our new
campaign selling McGill fruitcakes will
kill the deficit during your first term.



Big Bad Dave

(Sung to the tune of "Big Bad John")

BY DAVID BIRD



Big Dave, Big Dave...
He stood five foot eight and weighed one fifty-nine
And everybody knew you didn't pay no mind
To Big Dave, Big Dave, Big Dave, Big Bad Dave.

He played on defence; at least that's what we thought,
Until we took a look at his weak slap shot.
He was just like a turnstile; there was no price to pay,
But he was the Boss. We had to let him play.
Big Dave...

Carrying the puck, he'd leave it behind
And forget about passing; you'd think he was blind.
"Brutal" was the word that described this guy
The way he wore skates, we couldn't figure why.
Big Dave...

The schedule was finished and the final was here.
When he said he was busy, we let out a cheer.
As we donned all our gear and our usual chatter,
The door flew open with a bang and some clatter.
Big Dave...

He waltzed in among us with a smile and a greeting,
And everybody knew we were in for a beating.
The defence drew straws to see who was stuck,
Trying to keep Johnston away from the puck.
Big Dave...

The game was afoot and was a close one, too.
The students checked hard and the pressure it grew,
When one giant Dip slashed Dave from behind,
His four-letter words weren't meant to be kind
Big Dave...

"You sonofa\$%#&*@! You're just a big goon!"
He limped to the bench to nurse his wrist wound.
He stayed on the sideline for most of the game,
Still urging us on, all just the same.
Big Dave...

We were down by a goal with the clock winding down.
Our guys were quite tired and the coach looked around,
And there at the end as fresh as a flower
Sat the man with great jokes, but sadly no power.
Big Dave...

He sent him on out and we gave him the puck
We yelled, "Go for it, man, we wish you good luck!"
He deked out the centre and flew by the winger.
The students screamed out, "Hey, that man's a ringer!"
Big Dave...

What he did next was simply amazing.
He split the defence with a speed that was blazing.
He swooped in on goal and faked to his right
The trophy would surely be ours that night.
Big Dave...

The goalie was down and there was the net,
As wide as can be; to score was no sweat.
He gritted his teeth and drew back his blade.
There was only a second or two to be played.
Big Dave...

He blasted a shot, we all held our breath.
Then our faces grew pale as when faced with a death.
You know the ending, you knew all the while,
He blasted that puck and he missed by a mile!
Big Dave, Big Dave, Big Bad Dave.

Hot-Dog Dave gets lectured

BY RICHARD L. CRUESS, M.D.

David, Sharon, Sylvia and I ski a great deal together at Mont-Tremblant and through the years I have derived great pleasure from this. We recently were skiing home at the end of the morning, and, as we are liable to do, we both went into a tuck on the Nansen, which is a beginner's slope. Fast skiing on this slope is discouraged because of the large number of beginners whose skiing is unpre-

dictable. I happened to see a ski patroller coming up the trail on a skidoo, and I therefore stood up. David, however, stayed in his racing tuck. The ski patrol resembled a traffic policeman doing a quick U-turn and catching David on the fly. The young man then lectured the Principal of McGill on the dangers of speed and on the absolute necessity for older people to show a good

example to the young. He asked how David could reasonably expect teenagers to refrain from skiing quickly on beginner's slopes, thus endangering the beginners, if more senior people did not do so. David, who was afraid he was going to have his ski pass confiscated, was extremely cooperative, polite, and almost obsequious. I am sure that the ski patroller had no idea that he was lecturing the Principal of McGill.

Ami ou ennemi

PAR ROLAND DORÉ
Agence spaciale canadienne

Chaque vie a ses étapes. Au cours de la tienne, pourquoi n'aurais-tu pas songé à apporter ta contribution à ta ville, à ta province, à ton pays et même au monde entier?

Un premier souvenir : ton insertion dans la communauté montréalaise, tant francophone qu'anglophone. Évidemment, on ne pouvait s'attendre à mieux "from a guy coming from the Sault!"

Un autre souvenir : l'amabilité et l'hospitalité de la tribu Johnston. Si ce n'était de toi, vous constitueriez une famille exceptionnelle avec laquelle il fait bon être...sauf peut-être lorsque l'équipe de hockey toute féminine Johnston a décidé

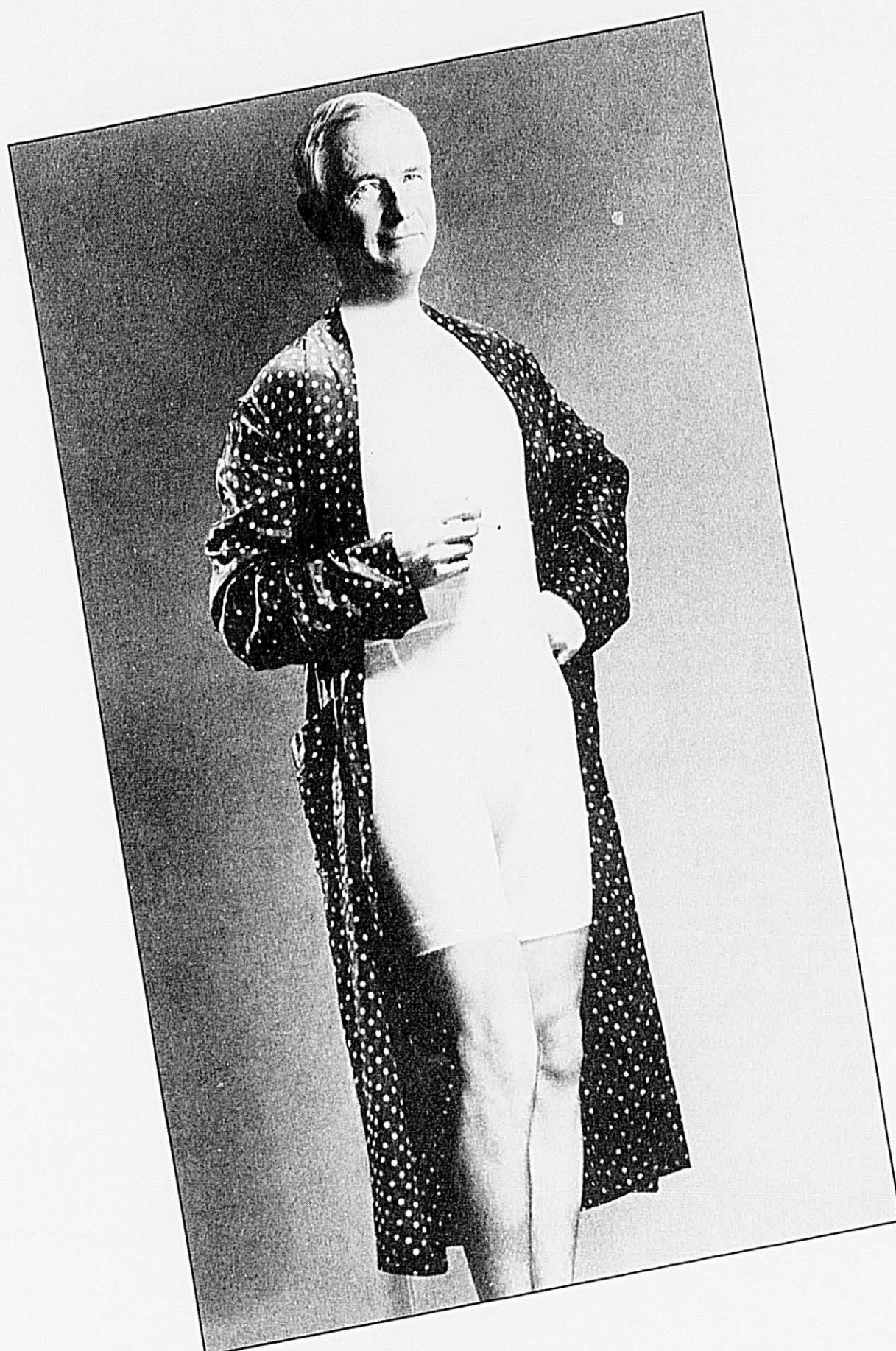
de battre à plate couture l'équipe des Doré.

Une dernière particularité : ta combativité et ton entêtement qui se manifestent lors de marathons de course à pied. Sur ce terrain, je t'ai peut-être eu de vitesse ... tu m'as peut-être eu à l'endurance, mais moi j'ai suspendu mes souliers depuis bon nombre d'années, tandis que toi, tu t'entêtes comme un tout jeune homme. Ne crois-tu pas que le temps est révolu?

Enfin, David, j'aurais souhaité reconnaître le grand universitaire en toi. Tu aurais pu être un apport exceptionnel à notre communauté. Merci quand même!



DAVID RAISES \$89 FOR MCGILL BY STANDING ON HIS LEFT LEG FOR 13 DAYS.



DAVID,
ALL THE VERY BEST
FROM US AT WEIDER.
GUESS YOU WON'T BE NEEDING
ANY OF OUR PRODUCTS,
YOU HE-MAN, YOU!



The Roaster's Foundation

TOUJOURS ENSEMBLE

Toujours ensemble is a community agency which offers counselling and educational services to adolescents and needy young adults in the Montreal area. The agency's integrated approach is geared to those with educational problems, street kids, welfare recipients and unemployed adolescents.

Among its specialized programs is the agency's Discovery Centre which offers tutorial aid, youth awareness programs and back to school support.

Counselling services are provided to young people experiencing trauma or confusion as a result of family crisis, drugs, alcohol or other difficulties. Toujours Ensemble also operates an Emergency Food Bank.

The agency's Latch Key Program provides a structured, caring environment during after school hours, when parents are at work. Designed to enrich the social and cultural lives of adolescents, the Expression Program includes arts and crafts, drama, music and physical activities.

Toujours Ensemble's Summer Camp gives young people the opportunity to enjoy themselves while developing leadership skills and self-discipline.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

When the Canadian Council on Children and Youth (CCCY) was founded in 1958, children's issues and rights were low on the agenda of national policy.

Today, the government of Canada is establishing a Children's Bureau. Canada has taken a leading role in drafting the United Nations "Convention on the Rights of the Child" and has legislated a "Young Offenders Act."

The CCCY's everyday work involves researching and producing publications, appearing before various levels of government and the media, and informing the public. The Council is an active member of the Child Poverty Coalition and co-hosted the first national symposium on the links between poverty and low birth rate.

A founding member and secretariat of the Child Sexual Abuse Network, the CCCY was awarded the Institute for the Prevention of Child Abuse (IPCA) Distinguished Service Award.

The CCCY sponsors the Canadian Youth Foundation. It is a youth-driven, non-partisan policy research institute, created to ring a genuine youth perspective to policy development.

THE MONTREAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The Montreal Children's Hospital Foundation was established in 1973 to help children receive the best patient care possible. The Foundation enables the purchase of specialized medical equipment, the funding of research projects, renovation of facilities, and easing of the trauma of hospitalization.

The Hospital has always been committed to innovation. The list of firsts is a long one: pioneering of open heart surgery; first centre for children's learning disorders at a Canadian pediatric hospital; first Burn Unit as a Quebec hospital; and first bone marrow transplant at a Quebec hospital.

At the same time, the Hospital developed an approach which placed home and family, along with medical treatment, at the centre of the healing process. More than 50 specialty clinics provide out-patient treatment, underlining the Hospital's focus on family nurturing.

The Hospital's Research Institute has gained international recognition for ground-breaking work in biochemical and medical genetics, which significantly improves diagnosis and management of genetic disorders in children.

STE-JUSTINE HOSPITAL

Sainte-Justine Hospital specializes in attending to the care of children and women. In addition to providing care, the hospital is also a research centre, affiliated with the University of Montreal; a teaching centre; and a child-mother reference and consultation centre for all the hospital Centres in the province of Quebec.

While the essential operations of the Hospital are subsidized by the government, private funding is needed to ensure top quality medicine and new specialized services. One of the hospital's overriding objectives is the humanization of medical care. Great efforts have been made to improve facilities and eliminate any possible separation between child and parents during the hospital stay.

Research is another top priority at Sainte-Justine. Excellence in research has earned the Hospital an international reputation in the treatment and prevention of children's diseases. It is only through private funding that Sainte-Justine has been able to acquire vital and highly specialized equipment.

SUMMIT SCHOOL

Summit School was founded in 1963 with five pupils and one teacher. Today a staff of 100 serves 235 intellectually handicapped children from four to 21 years of age. The school's objective is to help each child reach his full potential. Each year many of the students are integrated into the normal stream of society, either in a school setting or in a workplace.

Children are referred to the school by 25 school boards as well as by hospitals and social service agencies. Handicaps include various degrees of retardation, emotional and behavioural disturbances, autism, physical and sensory deficiencies.

Each class has an especially designed program emphasizing academics, social, vocational and daily living skills, communication and language abilities, computer, behaviour programs, physical education, leisure and creative activities.

Special emphasis has been placed on preparing students for jobs in the community. Since 1985, 75% of graduates are in full-time paid employment.

GASTRO

Menu

Canapés chauds tempura

Trio de délices de la mer
aux parfums méridionaux

Cristal de lapereau aux raviolis de foie gras
et à l'essence de truffe sous cage

Mousseline d'omble de l'arctique
et lentilles du puy au vieux porto

Granité bitter au Campari

Mignon de boeuf au confit
de canneberge

Feuilles du marché à la moutarde
d'orange et miel de trèfle

Marbré au café espresso et orange
en demi-lune à la fleur de thym

Mignardises, café

Un mot du son

Special to The McGill Davey
BY ROBERT HAUSNER

Montréal, May 9, 1994 - Guests, cronies, creditors and oenophiles at the Elizabeth Hotel, this evening, will be privileged to drink some of the best Chablis. Accompanying the tempura batter 'finger food', copious quantities of white Hermitage from the acclaimed 1990 vintage. Youthful, vibrant, with a moderate aroma.

But the succeeding services show the wondrous quality, as Chablis have been disappointing. But faith is restored just by this superb example of elegant, well-balanced 1990's.

But the 'ultima' is undoubtedly the Mersault-Genevrières. Eyes toward heaven might be the actions accompanying the first harvest than normal. And, fortunately, the harvest was also early. The winemakers to extract excess tannins and to produce a graceful wine.

And so on to clarets; normally the apex of a gourmet even example of what Harry Waugh called 'the year of the miracle'. The picking began in mid-October, and the results have been spotted by other Pauillac's from this vintage.

And, finally, surprise and pride mark the Canadian — yes, dessert wines will label this Inniskillin Icewine as flawless. As a true 'rare' experience. There is no cloying quality in this blend, it redefines a well-structured Sauterne style, where acid is balanced.

RONOMIE

Vins

Les apéritifs:

Champagne, Veuve Cliquot (n.v.)
Hermitage blanc 1990

Les vins blancs:

Chablis, 1er cru, Côte de Lechet 1990
Meursault-Genevrières 1990

Le vin rouge:

Les Forts de la Tour, Pauillac 1978

Vins à desserts:

Inniskillin Icewine 1991

mmelier...

ophiles attending the David Johnston Roaster's dinner at the Queen
e of the finest French wines available from the S.A.Q.
antities of Veuve Cliquot champagne will be offered as well as a bright
it is a graceful example of the best Côte du Rhones, with ripe tannins and
well as the different character of French Chardonnay. Recent offerings of
breathing the odor of this classic example of less oaky style. This is a
f perfection, and nectar are the words that come to mind, rolling of the
rst ... and last tastes. The '90 Côte D' or September weather was cooler
is unusual combination allowed easier fermentation, enabling the
al wine that lingers softly on the palate.
ng. The 1978 Forts de la Tour from the Pauillac region is an ideal
With late spring and very long summer ending in 7+ weeks without rain,
ty, but this fine, ripe tour de force is luscious without the fat of many
Canadian-entry into this August group of fine wines. Afficionados of
Without doubt, oenophiles who often shun 'sweet wine' will recognize this
beautiful, almost amber-coloured product of the Niagara peninsula. It
ced with sweetness, yielding a lean, almost sinewy character.

La Fondation des Bien Cuits

TOUJOURS ENSEMBLE

Toujours Ensemble est un centre communautaire offrant des conseils et des services éducatifs aux jeunes de la région du Montréal métropolitain qui en ont besoin. L'approche intégrée du centre s'adresse particulièrement aux jeunes éprouvant des difficultés scolaires, familiales et sociales.

Le centre éducatif offre des programmes visant l'amélioration des connaissances de base et la réintégration en milieu scolaire.

Des programmes spécifiques sont offerts aux adolescents et jeunes ayant des problèmes familiaux, d'alcoolisme ou de toxicomanie. Toujours Ensemble offre aussi un service alimentaire d'urgence.

Le programme "Latch Key" a pour but de fournir à des jeunes qui se retrouvent seuls à la maison, un environnement structuré après les heures de classes. Arts, musique, théâtre et sports enrichissent la vie sociale et culturelle des jeunes.

Le camp d'été permet aux jeunes de s'amuser en développant leadership et discipline personnelle.

LE CONSEIL CANADIEN DE L'ENFANCE ET DE LA JEUNESSE

Lorsque le Conseil canadien de l'enfance et de la jeunesse (CCEJ) a vu le jour en 1958, les questions et les droits des enfants étaient inscrits au

bas de la liste des politiques nationales. Depuis, le Canada a mis sur pied un Bureau d'aide à l'enfance. Le Canada a joué un rôle de chef de file dans la rédaction de la "Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant" des Nations unies et possède maintenant sa "Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants."

Les activités du CCEJ l'amènent chaque jour à faire de la recherche, à réaliser des publications, à faire des représentations devant les différents paliers de gouvernement et les médias, et à renseigner la population.

Le Conseil joue un rôle actif auprès de la Coalition de la lutte contre la pauvreté chez les enfants. Membre fondateur et secrétariat du Réseau d'aide aux enfants victimes d'agressions sexuelles, le CCEJ s'est vu décerner le Prix du service méritoire exceptionnel de l'Institut pour la prévention de l'enfance maltraitée.

Le CCEJ parraine la Fondation canadienne de la jeunesse. De plus, c'est un institut de recherche permettant aux jeunes de participer au développement de politiques sur l'avenir du Canada.

L'HÔPITAL DE MONTRÉAL POUR ENFANTS

Établie en 1973, la Fondation de l'Hôpital de Montréal pour Enfants a pour objectif d'aider les Enfants à recevoir les meilleurs soins possibles. En particulier, la Fondation finance l'achat d'appareils médicaux, la rénovation des installations, les travaux de recherche, et contribue également à la création d'un climat agréable à l'hôpital.

Fidèle à sa mission de pionnier, l'hôpital innove: chirurgie à cœur ouvert, premier centre pédiatrique au Canada à créer un module pour les troubles d'apprentissage; premier hôpital québécois à posséder une unité pour les brûlés; et première greffe de moelle osseuse au Québec.

L'hôpital adopte une philosophie de collaboration avec les parents afin de leur permettre de jouer un rôle actif dans le traitement de leur enfant. Plus de 50 cliniques externes spécialisées viennent appuyer cette approche axée sur les vertus thérapeutiques du milieu familial.

L'institut de recherche de l'hôpital est réputé mondialement pour ses travaux avant-gardistes en génétique biochimique et médicale. Ces travaux ont amélioré de façon importante le diagnostic et le traitement des désordres génétiques chez les enfants.

L'HÔPITAL SAINTE-JUSTINE

L'hôpital Sainte-Justine se spécialise dans le domaine des soins dispensés aux enfants et aux femmes. L'hôpital est aussi un centre de recherche affilié à l'Université de Montréal; un centre d'enseignement; et un centre de consultation mère-enfant pour les centres hospitaliers de tout le Québec.

Le gouvernement subventionne l'essentiel des effectifs de l'hôpital; mais, pour maintenir la haute qualité des soins médicaux et des services de pointe, l'hôpital a besoin de fonds privés. L'humanisation des soins reste un objectif primordial: des efforts énormes ont été faits pour améliorer les locaux et pour assurer que parents et enfants ne soient pas séparés lors du séjour à l'hôpital.

L'excellence des travaux de recherche a permis à l'hôpital d'accroître sa visibilité et sa réputation à l'échelle mondiale. C'est avec les fonds privés que l'hôpital Sainte-Justine a pu réaliser l'achat d'équipements vitaux spécialisés.

ÉCOLE LE SOMMET

Fondée en 1963 avec cinq élèves et un professeur, l'École Le Sommet compte aujourd'hui 100 professionnels à son actif et dessert 235 élèves de quatre à 21 ans, souffrant de retards de développement. L'objectif de l'école est d'aider chaque enfant à réaliser son plein potentiel.

Chaque année plusieurs élèves sont intégrés dans la communauté, soit dans le milieu scolaire ou dans celui du travail.

Vingt-cinq commissions scolaires ainsi que des centres hospitaliers et agences de services sociaux recommandent les élèves à l'École Le Sommet. Au nombre des handicaps, on trouve divers niveaux de déficience mentale, des troubles émotifs et de comportement, l'autisme ainsi que des déficiences physiques et sensorielles.

Chaque classe comprend un programme spécifique qui met l'accent sur les matières de la vie quotidienne, la communication et le langage, les micro-ordinateurs, le comportement, l'éducation physique et les activités de loisir et de création.

Une attention particulière est portée à la formation des étudiants en vue de leur intégration au marché du travail. Soixante-quinze pour cent des jeunes diplômés depuis 1985 ont un emploi rémunéré à plein temps.

Corporate Law

Business Law

Securities

Real Estate

Mergers and Acquisitions

Transfers

Environment

WE
PROTECT
YOUR
INTERESTS

Lapointe Rosenstein

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

International Trade

Labor

Litigation

Natural Resources

Intellectual Property

Bankruptcy and Insolvency

Regulated Activities

BUT
NOT
THE
PRINCIPAL'S

GOODMAN LAPOINTE FERGUSON

Montreal Toronto North York Vancouver

1010 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 1100, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2R7

Telephone: 844-6392, Fax: 288-7390

H...e...r...e's David

BY HUGH HALLWARD

Do first impressions count? Imagine the impact of the statement, "Yes, Gordie Howe and I did have one thing in common." McGill's governors had just approved the nomination of David Johnston to succeed Bob Bell as principal. David was being introduced to various board members. One of them knew that he had been an All-American hockey player at Harvard. He had played defence. He didn't look quite big enough, but the deft use of elbows in the corners, something that Gordie Howe was world-famous for, made up for lack of size, and that was a tip-off for what lay ahead. This man had spunk, a dangerously disarming smile and abundant enthusiasm for his new job.

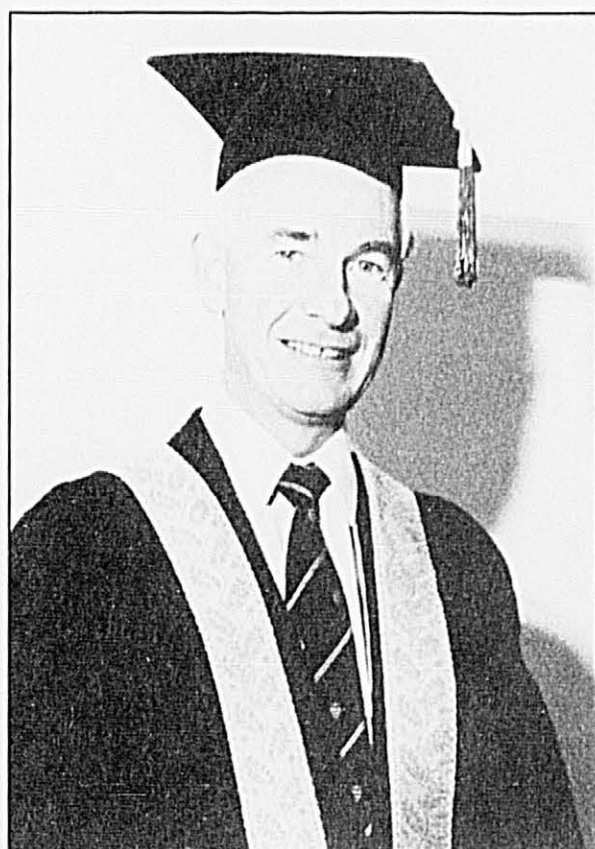
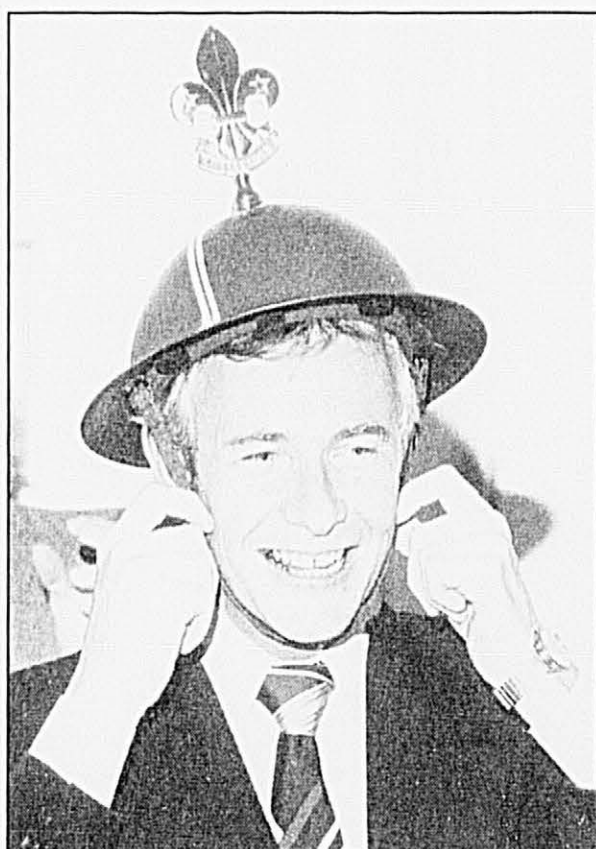
What about his time at McGill? Who will ever forget the 1982 Board meeting when the target for the Capital Campaign of the eighties was debated? The safe

thing to do was set a goal of \$50 million and have a good time. David and a handful of governors felt this was not good enough and thought it should be \$75 million. In the best of Canadian traditions, a compromise was reached — \$61 million. What was the result, three years later? \$77 million. Was he solely responsible? Of course not, but it would never have happened without him.

Ten years later, the now seasoned Principal went about his business of cranking up another campaign. Very clever, this fellow Johnston. Taking no chances, he did his homework well and carefully. The ducks were lined up, all in a row; the Board debate was launched and before a doubting Thomas could get a word in edgewise, the die was cast. \$200 million was the number — nice and round, isn't it? Will it be achieved? If DLJ, has anything to do with it, maybe.



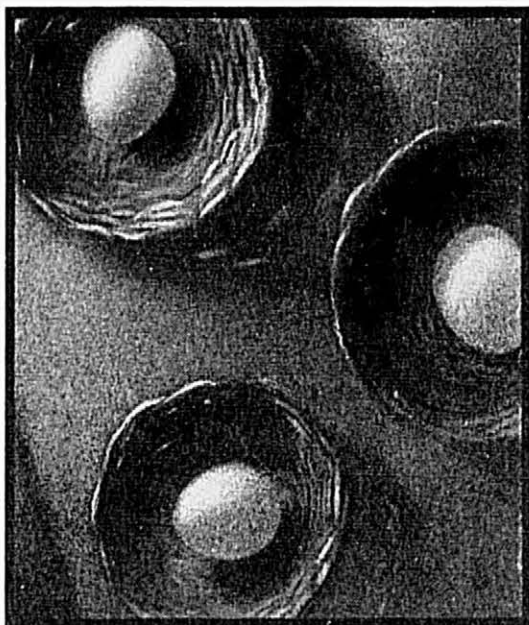
DAVID AT THE "COOKING FOR DOLLARS" GALA.



WELL, YOU KNOW
WHAT THEY SAY:
IF THE HAT FITS...

ASSET ALLOCATION THAT WORKS. AND WORKS. AND WORKS.

DYNAMIC PARTNERS FUND



Most investors acknowledge that asset allocation is the key to long-term growth.
That's why you should consider *Dynamic Partners Fund* for your RRSP contribution.

Dynamic Partners Fund continues to be one of the top Asset Allocation funds.

For the full story about *Dynamic Partners Fund*,

Speak with your investment advisor today.

or call toll free 1-800-268-8186.



DYNAMIC
• MUTUAL FUNDS •

All performance numbers are historical, annual compounded total returns, assuming reinvestment of distributions, with no accounting for any potential fees or commissions. Past performance may be no indication of future returns. Unit value and investment return will fluctuate. Important information about this mutual fund is contained in its simplified prospectus. Obtain a copy from your investment advisor or Dynamic Mutual Funds and read it carefully before investing.

"No wonder
Ed McMahon
went to
Star Search..."

The Tomorrow Show



The Night Race Heats Up!

Recent McGill University retiree, David Johnston gives Leno, Letterman and Arsenio a run for the ratings. But can he ask the tough questions?...

Good luck with your future endeavors David... whatever they may be!
from your friends at



Marleau, Lemire Inc.

Ye shall be missed

BY GRETTA CHAMBERS

We seek him here, we seek him there,
We cannot find him anywhere.
He's not in heaven, he's not in hell,
We know for sure he's alive and well.
It's where he's living that has us foxed,
He's made of stuff that can't be boxed.
We hear of him from all over the place,
On campus, though, he's hard to trace.
That we have a Principal there is no doubt.
Even away, he wields much clout.
Wherever he is, he knows to the letter
What we haven't said that proves us better
In any Maclean's university run
In which we didn't score Number One.
He sings our praises far and wide,
As he covers the globe in one large stride.
He's sighted in China, then Hong Kong,
To turn up in Wales on the wing of a song.
He might be in Tokyo or in Cambridge, Mass.
We do know where next he'll pass.
He travels so fast, is so fleet of foot,
He can't be made to ever stay put.
He's impatient of things that slow him down.
To him, an overcoat is but a noun.

He doesn't need sleep, which is just as well;
There's no time for it, truth to tell.
As he jets and runs and hockeys and talks,
With all manner of the world's doves and hawks,
About money for us and education for them,
About global warming and that crème de la crème,
McGill or Harvard? for you to choose.
He's bound and determined we shouldn't lose.
He then disappears into the tube,
To emerge debonair and far from a rube.
As he handles with ease the know-it-all press,
Whatever the subject, he couldn't care less.
He keeps them in line without even a text.
You can see he's just aching to get on with the next
Leg of his journey from pillar to post.
Maybe a marathon? Maybe a roast?
Maybe he'll stop, if it isn't too late,
To pick up one of the briefcases eight,
That stand in his office side by side,
Full of papers to read on an aeroplane ride.
If anyone sees him around this place,
With the heart to check his furious pace,
Would they tell him the Chancellor wants to know
What we'll do without his get-up and go?



I'D GIVE YOU THE SHIRT OFF MY BACK, IF I COULD GET MY COAT OFF!

Hale (sic) and Farewell

BY KATE AND ROGER WILLIAMS

We first met D.J. at a party.
"Well – what do you think?", I said, tartly.
I knew from her eyes,
No attempt at disguise,
The verdict, unanimous – hearty!"

We're rarely accused of reserve,
But we'd never met one with such verve.
Such gusto, such glow
That the simplest hello
Set a-jangling every nerve.

We felt from the very first shake
Of our hands, a residual ache.
Little knew from first meetings
And from subsequent greetings
What a pounding our bodies would take.

It seems so uncommonly queer
That a chap who's so full of good cheer
Could pose such a threat,
Such a danger, and yet –
He's so cripplingly "happy to see you!"

He's on you as fast as a rocket;
Tears your shoulder right out of its socket;
Pumps your arm up and down –
Won't occur to the clown
That you still have your hand in your pocket.

Your elbow he grips like a vice,
And pummels your back once or twice.
Protest as you may,
You'll spend the next day
Treating bruises with large packs of ice.

And then when he's done with your back,
Your torso comes under attack.
His hug leaves you senseless,
Completely defenceless
To save the three ribs that he'll crack.

So whenever we're called to a reception,
We summon our powers of deception.
Excuses galore
Instinctively pour
From our lips as a means of protection.

We've resorted to measles – teutonic.
Gone as far as the black plague – bubonic.
We've tried silicosis
Caught by osmosis.
Rigor mortis – or anything chronic!

An uncalled for muster of forces?
You've clearly forgotten who the source is –
Whom those on the 'in'
Call "Attila the Grin",
'Cos even his smile frightens horses.

We don't want to sound like we're moaners,
And we don't mind the jokes (though they're groaners),
But if you won't hear our pleas
Not to put on the squeeze,
At least won't you save it for donors?

Fifteen years may seem only a fraction
Of a lifetime devoted to action.
But we welcome the end,
Since we don't want to spend
The rest of our lives in traction.

So don't think your leaving's an issue.
Oh sure – we'll both pull out a tissue
And snuffle and pose, but everyone knows
It's the town's chiropractors who'll miss you.

We're praying this new man, Shapiro,
Has a temperature closer to zero –
Doesn't skate, doesn't run
Won't insist we have fun –
In short, the ideal McGill hero.

May his handshake be courteously limp.
May his smile be no more than a crimp.
His greatest potential –
To be deferential.
After Johnston, Lord send us a wimp.

Computer poem

BY McPOET

As David Johnston moves on to greater involvement with the information superhighway, perhaps it's appropriate that a computer would write a poem to him. The following is randomly generated verse produced by McPoet, software invented by Chris F. Westbury, PHD6 Psych, McGill.

The Principal lives for
one blessed puppet that he spins,
The Principal rejoices notoriously

He hears overly
he takes to his protestation, he takes to every
cinema
he takes to his mother, he runs to no bottle

A century sings to his outlandish accident
just one ordinary fury's boy massages

His silly catastrophic autobiography resembles that
enticing complex exuberant actor
a few burials will be erroneous experiences
he moves

David Johnston cuts symbolically
do not run from enormities
must a single cunning mistake make pathways to my
perspiration
may consummations give things to all cunning
friends!
earnest anal clarities constrain

HOT SEX

Next issue.

Send us your fantasies, photos,
top ten lists, videos,
letters you never sent to Penthouse,
letters you kept from Penthouse,
drawings, personal ads that turn you on.

You'll lose calories reading this one.

Chin up, David!

**You're not the only one whose name is mud.
Ten of the best!**

Coles or Classics?

**Gentlemen prefer
Hoare's**

1991

Beach Titter

**Holiday humour
from
Nicholas Hoare**

Summer, 1993

**You can't teach
an old Hoare
new tricks**

Oh, No ?

Westmount Launch, 1992

Bloody Brits

**Whodunits
from
Nicholas Hoare**

1987

Read My Hips

**Books on fitness
from
Nicholas Hoare**

1989

Toot Sweet

**Books on jazz
from
Nicholas Hoare**

1988

Grape Nuts

**Books on wine
from
Nicholas Hoare**

1990

**What a difference
a Di makes**

**Books on royalty
from
Nicholas Hoare**

1988

**Brother,
can you paradigm?**

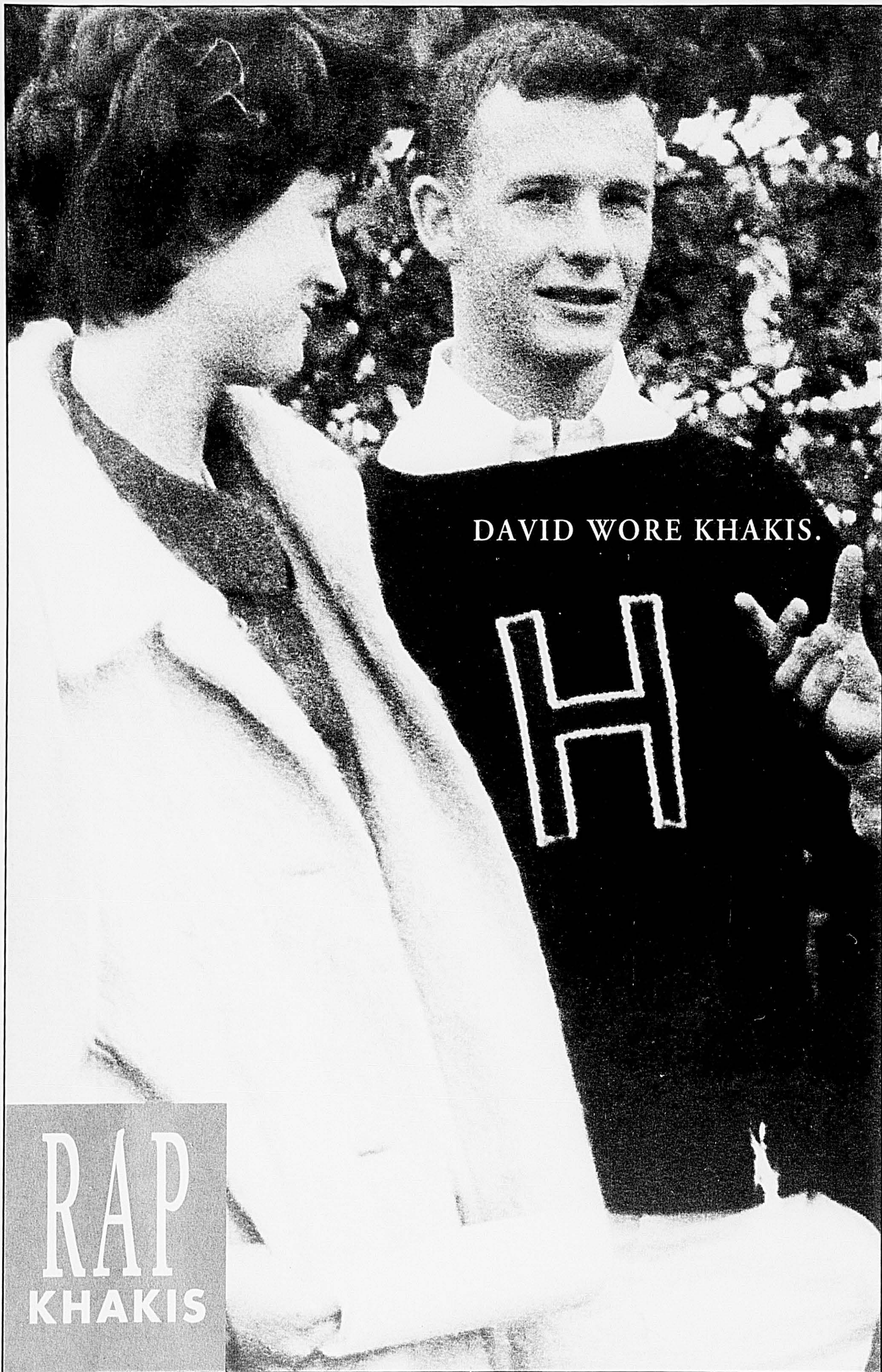
**Books on Biz
from
Nicholas Hoare**

1994

Nicholas Hoare

**With a name like that, who needs
advertising ?**

1981



DAVID WORE KHAKIS.

RAP
KHAKIS

RUMOUR
HAS IT
YOU MIGHT BE
RUNNING FOR OFFICE.
PLEASE RECONSIDER.
THE DEFICIT
IS
BAD ENOUGH.

FROM A FRIEND
AT NORTH BROCK.

FAILED ATTEMPTS AT OFFICIAL PAINTED PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL

BY JAMES SIMON

NOTES FROM 15 YEARS OF BATTLES WITHIN THE MCGILL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS AND THE VISUAL ARTS COMMITTEE.

1984



SINGING GILBERT AND SULLIVAN TO MAJOR DONORS; ILLUSTRATED IN THE STYLE OF NORMAN ROCKWELL. ENTHUSIASTICALLY PROMOTED BY THE PRINCIPAL HIMSELF. LATER SUPPORTED BY THE ANAESTHESIA RESEARCH DEPT. REJECTED BY THE FACULTY OF MUSIC AND THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE'S DEPT. OF PLANNED GIFTS.

1986



AN IMPRESSIONIST PAINTING OF HIM AT THE HELM OF HIS MOTOR BOAT ON THE LAKE. INSTIGATED BY THE PRINCIPAL'S WIFE. STAUNCHLY OPPOSED BY SOMEONE IN MARINE LAW.

1988



DEPICTED GIVING A SPEECH; AN ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONIST ATTEMPT BY A YOUNG ADMIRER OF JACKSON POLLACK. DREAMED UP BY THE CENTER FOR NON-LINEAR DYNAMICS AND SUPPORTED BY THE MCGILL CENTER FOR INTELLIGENT MACHINES. OPPOSED BY THE DEPT. OF SPEECH PATHOLOGY.

1990



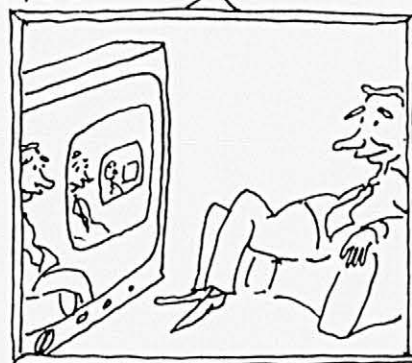
IN ANGEL WINGS AND A HALO (AS HE HAS HAD HIS SHARE OF HELL ALL THESE YEARS); IN THE MANNER OF BOUGUEREAU. ORIGINALLY SUGGESTED BY THE FACULTY OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES. SHOT DOWN BY AN EXPERT ON NIETZSCHE IN THE PHILOSOPHY DEPT. AND BY A GROUP FROM THE DEPT. OF ECONOMICS.

1992



KEN DANBY WAS COMMISSIONED TO PAINT THE PRINCIPAL PLAYING HOCKEY. PROMOTED BY THE MCGILL CENTER FOR STUDIES IN AGING. VETOED ON SIGHT BY THE DEPT. OF ATHLETICS AND THE SAFETY OFFICE.

1994



WATCHING HIMSELF ON TV TALKING ABOUT THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY; DRAWN IN THE STYLE OF M.C. ESCHER. LOBBIED FOR BY THE SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND THE DEPT. OF COMMUNICATIONS. BURIED BY THE DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY FOR PORTRAYING A NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY.

Ads may be placed through the Davey Business Office Room Z-900 University Plaza, 9:00-9:13 am.

WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE, BY FAX, OR WORD OF MOUTH.

THE DAVEY ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE DUE TO FLYING OBJECTS OR MEMORY LOSS.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

- David Johnston's years at McGill now available on CD-ROM. Real Bargain. Call on Internet >13-0@dfkn-yuti.
- PhD Thesis "The end of History, the end of Nature, the end of Shopping". Call Stan.
- Liquidation pallet racks, steel things, NANO Generator.

MESSAGES

- KIDS!!!! Stop wearing those Sports Caps. It's very annoying. Do you want to be bald in the near future?
- Ziehen Sie den Zahn bitte niCHT.
- 70'S ANONYMOUS. Still listening to the BEEGEES. Call our group. You need HELP.
- THE HUGH CLUB will meet on Tuesday. If your name is Hugh and you love adverbs, come and join us.
- IF YOU THINK, DON'T DRIVE. A message from la Société de l'Assurance Automobile du Québec.

NOTICES

- Questioning your reason for living? Wondering why we kill each other? Do you know who threw all your hockey cards in the garbage? I don't know. So get off your butt and get a job! Call 398-4180.
- The Lopez Brain Clinic is again looking for volunteers. You'll get credit if things turn out well.
- SPORTS CAP ANONYMOUS. Next meeting this Tuesday.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

- Remove your own spleen at home. Cut down on those long hospital waiting periods. With the cut-backs in Social Programs looming on the horizon, this is one skill you won't regret. Also available: quick touch-up courses on Frontal Lobes, Liver, Thoracic Cage and Cervical Spine. Free home demonstrations. CALL BOBBY. On Internet > 657-43vch-mmmmn

SERVICES OFFERED

- Need help programming your VCR? Call me, Sofiouch, on Internet >hg6-856-mnj
- The Chaos Theory explained in simple terms, especially in reference to vending machines. call Dr.Daviault at 555-6574 (oops!! hell!! my place is full of butterflies)

- Call Wittgenstein Escorts. For a really austere time. Black clothing extra. 1-800-LOGIC.

LOST

- Term paper "Prozac and the end of Family meals" on the 105 bus.

A MCGILL FIRST

YOU HAVE SEEN HIM AS
CAPTAIN KIRK

YOU HAVE SEEN HIM AS

T.J. HOOKER
NOW

COME AND SEE HIS WIGS.
FIRST TIME EVER IN MONTREAL.

**MAY 18, 1994
SHATNER BALLROOM**

RECIPES

- Looking for a quick way to make Casuncelli della Val Camonica Farciti con Cappone Carciofi for 36 people. HELP!!! Call Paul 555-9711

PERSONAL

- **VERY KIND, VERY NICE-** Blue-eyed, brown haired, size 11 feet, 150 lbs, Mtl man, a WASP and proud of it. Many interests, sports, food, fresh air, water, T.V. snacks, morning paper. Seeks female with same likings.
- Still wearing Khakis... still waiting... please call Sharon 555-9887.
- I attended a spaghetti and meat ball stag back in 1964 in a place called the Croatian Hall. I talked with this guy Dave all night about sports and women. I'd like to meet him again. Call me, Einar Falldien, 555-9211.

PARTIES

- Throwing an Elvis party? **WE GOT THEM!!!!!!** Big Elvis, Tall Elvis, Bloated Elvis, Greased Up Elvis, Ethnic Elvis, Gay Elvis, Seventh Day Adventist Elvis, Juggling Elvis, Kiddy Elvis, Stripping Elvis, Blue-Collar Elvis, Two-Headed Elvis, Visually Impaired Elvis, Drug-Induced Elvis, Columbian Elvis, Autistic Elvis. 1-800-ELVIN.

FOUND

- Lost Hippie Tribe found in Redpath Museum basement. Call Delise, 4000.
- Internal Organs near Cafeteria area.
- Manuscript "Cave, vomiturus sum!" at Les Halles last Sunday.
- Someone's Inner Self on 144 bus.

VIDEOS OF PEOPLE SLEEPING FOR SALE. CALL CHARLES. 555-8686

**COMING SOON
MR. PROLONG**

**THE REFRACTOMETERS- 8:00 pm May 16th 1994
THE MACHMETERS- 9:00 pm May 20th 1994
HIGGS PARTICLES-8:00 pm May 30th 1994**

IN THE SCIENCE BUILDING

**GOOD TIMES
GOOD FRIENDS
GREAT LECTURES!!!!!!!**

FREE NOTE PADS

**MOM!
I THINK I PASSED
THEREFORE
I AM.
YOUR SON DAVE.**

I-976-SARTRE

**DISCUSS HOT
DEEP TOPICS
OF OUR DAILY
EXISTENCE
WITH US.**

MCGILL NIGHTLINE

**Wet your bed?
Bite your nails?
Cross your eyes?
Do you use the word
"basically" excessively?**



McGill

**McGILL Psychology Group
seeks volunteers
call 398-3948**

PROCTOLOGIST

**First
Examination
free**

1 hour waiting

**68 Hour Service on
some prescriptions**

**Special Consideration
for Law Students**

**Dr. David Klausne
5483 Dexter Gates
St. Giffen
555-6498**

**FREE LECTURE
THE PARKING STANDARDS
IN THE WESTERN
CIVILIZATION
IN THE D BUILDING**

**POWER
ETCH-A SKETCH
MODEL 7006-34
NOW IN THE
COMPUTER STORE**



IMASCO